Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Pilots Released by UNITA Forces Return

Met by Fidel, Raul Castro

FL3008180588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1725 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] At the close of our newscast, we have received the following information from the Government of Cuba:

The Cuban internationalist pilots, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia and Captain Luis Ramon Quesada Aguilar, arrived in our country today after having been prisoners of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for more than 10 months. The pilots had to parachute from their plane after it was shot down during an exploratory mission in Moxico Province, Angola on Thursday, 28 October 1987. [Video shows President Fidel Castro and Raul Castro greeting men as they disembark from plane]

Since the event occurred, the Government of the Ivory Coast has expressed an interest in obtaining the release of the two pilots.

The two Cuban pilots were released unconditionally by the UNITA on 24 August. UNITA representatives presented the pilots to the Ivory Coast authorities.

During the time they were held captive, the physical safety of the Cuban internationalists was respected.

The Cuban officials returned to our country in the presidential plane of the Ivory Coast. They were accompanied by the Ivory Coast representative to the United Nations, His Excellency Amara Essy, who will make a short visit to Cuba.

The Government of Cuba expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Ivory Coast and, in particular, to its president, His Excellency Houphouet-Boigny, and Ambassador Essy for their humanitarian contribution to the release of our pilots.

The Government of Cuba also appreciates the UNITA's gesture of releasing the two pilots.

Lt Col Manuel Rojas Garcia and Capt Luis Ramon Quesada Aguilar at all times maintained an irreproachable and exemplary conduct.

Accorded Military Honors

FL3108013488 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] After their arrival in the homeland, the Cuban internationalist pilots Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia and Captain Ramon Quesada Aguilar placed flower wreaths at the Cacahual Mausoleum where the remains of Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo and his assistant, Panchito Gomez Toro, are kept. The tomb of the unforgettable Blas Roca Calderio is also located there.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified uniformed officer] Comrade General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR, the troops that will participate in the military ceremony in honor of the internationalist combat pilots who have returned to the fatherland are now in formation. Chief of troops: Colonel Guerrera Ramos. [Camera shows Raul Castro, flanked by both pilots, approaching the mausoleum. A flower wreath is placed by the guard detail. Everyone renders a salute. Another flower wreath is then placed at the tomb of Blas Roca Calderio, and everyone once again salutes.]

[Unidentified Pioneer] Today is a day of joy and revolutionary reaffirmation for all our nation because those who knew how to represent their fatherland with dignity have returned to it. The solitary star of our glorious flag shines with more light today, and all of Cuba welcomes you with pride and infinite love. On behalf of our nation, welcome, comrades. Long live proletarian internationalism! [end recording]

ANAP Seeks To Improve Adult Education

FL2908220688 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1428 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Since its founding, the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] has directed its efforts to improving the education and culture of peasant families. Proof of this is the ANAP's participation in the literacy campaign and in the struggles directed toward the sixth and ninth grades. In recent years, this work fell off to such an extent that 1,115 peasants and cooperative members enrolled in labor education courses and 1,252 in secondary level courses. Both figures were far below the plan. Although the ANAP faces serious difficulties because many of its members who would profit from these courses are scattered over large areas, the truth is that its cadres have not systematically undertaken the political and ideological work.

Considering the present state of the work to improve the educational level of peasants and cooperative members, and in the interest of giving the necessary attention to this task, the ANAP's National Executive Bureau has issued instructions in this regard. In its latest analysis on education, the bureau recommended systematic work in course enrollment, retention, and promotion among all eligible members.

The ANAP called for the preparation of a working plan in each province and municipality in coordination with the education sectors that will meet the requirements of enrollment and retention in the various laborer-peasant courses. The ANAP also recommended that the areas included in the Turquino Plan be given priority since most of those who have not attained the required levels

of schooling live on the mountains. The ANAP noted the need to coordinate with the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] and the sugar, agricultural-livestock, and forestry trade unions to get their members enrolled along with those of the ANAP with a view to achieving a registration that will make it possible to open courses in the required areas.

Briefs

Cooperation Accord With Spain

A friendship and cooperation agreement between Madrid and Havana has been signed in our capital by Pedro Chavez, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the people's government in the city of Havana Province. The agreement includes exchanges in computer science and urban issues, the restoration of historic centers, and the realization of joint seminars on these matters. The ceremony for the signing of the agreement was witnessed by Spain's ambassador to Cuba, Antonio Serrano de Haro y Medialdea. [Text] [*FL3008150488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 88*]

Haiti

New Party Urges People To Overthrow Government

FL3008212788 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] The Union of Democratic Patriots [Union des Patriotes Democrates—UPD], a newly-created political party, today called on the Haitian people to rid themselves of the military government that has been governing Haiti since the 20 June coup d'etat. Speaking at a news conference this morning, officials of this new political party, headed by Eng Rockefeller Guerre, said they feel it is not possible to hold a dialogue with the military government, as advocated by Marc Bazin of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti.

The UPD, which is made up of several political organizations and parties that have merged, wants to make of Haiti a truly independent nation. There are (?five) main aspects of the party's development policy: a nationalistic economic policy; a concrete policy of decentralization; a nationalistic educational policy; a vigorous social policy of employment; and, finally, a policy for agriculture. The UPD also advocates a liberal democracy and the rule of law.

Asked about the campaign in favor of the 1987 Constitution set aside by the military government—a campaign launched by political and union leaders—the UPD stated that it felt this was not the ideal solution. Let's listen to an excerpt from this news conference.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] The UPD thinks that the nation's political situation has reached such a state of breakdown, and that the current leaders have so little greatness of soul, that dialogue is not possible. It believes that this unconstitutional government, based on force, far from guaranteeing the basic human rights consecrated by the U.S. Declaration of Independence, by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and by the laws of Haiti, only destroys these rights. Since this government does not emanate from, nor does it represent the will of, the majority, the UPD thinks it is the duty of the Haitian people to rid themselves of this government, and it is the Haitian people's right to choose their own leaders and their own representatives.

The UPD position is in keeping with a democratic philosophy, and we quote: When a long series of abuses and usurpations, all converging invariably toward the same end, clearly show that there is a design to subject the people to absolute despotism, the people have the right and even the duty to throw off the (?yoke) of such a government and to give themselves new guarantors of their future security. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the UPD feels that in order to extricate the country from its extreme poverty, all nationalistic patriots must unite.

More on UPD News Conference

FL3008221688 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The Union of Patriotic Democrats [UPD] held its first news conference this morning at the Oloffson Hotel to state the party's position on Haiti's current problems. At the speakers' table, UPD President Rockefeller Guerre and Secretary General Wilfrid McNally explained why there was a need for the party. They also defined the UPD's objectives.

Rockefeller Guerre stated that Haiti is once again going through a crisis. It has fallen back into the same climate of fear that kept Duvalier in power for 29 years. Drawing a balance sheet of events from 7 February [1986] to the present, he declared that there have been more crimes, arrests, and murders than under the Duvalier regime. He said Haiti's economy is being destroyed by contraband and that unemployment has increased because of many unjust dismissals and factory closings.

(?This is the reason) that they have formed the UPD, which is made up of several other leaders. It is a party with nationalistic and democratic tendencies.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] The party's objectives are very clear. As a political party, our first objective is to work with the Haitian people to ascertain that their demands are met because we have noticed that in 184 years of independence, the country has been dancing a dance that is not to the advantage of everyone. We want to change this dance, so that all can join in and

participate in it. All of you are familiar with this saying: Alone, we are weak. Together, we are strong. All together, we constitute an avalanche.

We are counting on all the Haitians who have been living in extreme poverty for the past 184 years, all those who cannot send their children to school, all patriotic soldiers who cannot afford decent housing or send their children to school. We are counting on all these suffering social classes to help us ensure the Haitian people's demands met. [end recording]

They also said that the party wants Haiti to be responsible for itself on the economic level, so that it can stop holding out its alms bowl for other countries to fill. As regards culture, the UPD wants to work to protect Haitian culture from the influence of foreign cultures. The UPD does not have a preference. It wishes to establish good relations with all countries. They are against all centralized power.

In his answers to journalists, Mr Rockefeller Guerre said the current government must, one way or another, uproot its cassava plants and move off the land. However, he said it is up to the Haitian people themselves to choose what kind of government they wish to replace the current government. He added that his party is not targeting an immediate future, and that they are organizing themselves to make the Haitian people aware of the conditions they are living in at present.

Regarding the dialogue proposed by [Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti] leader Marc Bazin, Guerre said that for the time being, this is not possible.

[Begin Guerre recording] Our position is very clear. We say that, in general, dialogue is very important in solving problems and conflicts. However, the Haitian political situation is so rotten, we have politicians—men in power—who are so lawless, who so lack grandeur of soul, that we feel a dialogue to solve Haiti's difficult situation is not possible under those conditions. [end recording]

As to the campaign in favor of the Constitution, the UPD's president said that he had not signed, because the government has been violating the Constitution since 29 March 1987. He declared that the Constitution has been violated too often and the people have never been able to defend it. Thus, he thinks devoting 1 day to the Constitution does not suffice.

This, roughly, is what was said during the UPD's first news conference.

Namphy Orders Release of Mirebalais Inmates

FL3008225688 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpt] General Namphy has visited Saut d'Eau in the central plateau. On his way back to Port-au-Prince, the president of the military government stopped briefly in Mirebalais, where he released a few prisoners. Here is (Paul Smile Elizaire).

[(Elizaire), speaking in Creole] On Sunday, 28 August, the president, Gen Henri Namphy, and his retinue went to Ville Bonheur [another name for Saut d'Eau] to spend some time. On his way back, he stopped at the district barracks in Mirebalais, where he was greeted by a few prominent local figures. He also had some 19 prisoners who were (?languishing) in jail released. The prisoners were people whose cases were not very serious. After a short visit, the retinue left for Port-au-Prince at around 1700. [passage omitted]

PDCH Supports Peasant Movement Leader

FL2908181988 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] The Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] has sent a note to the teachers and group leaders of the Papaye Peasants Movement [MPP] who have been subjected to repressive action. In its note, the PDCH says it is not forgetting leader Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, who knew that the law should win out over brute force and who challenged the repressive action by the Hinche authorities. These authorities in turn wanted to impose their own conditions, saying, for example, that a military presence is necessary at all peasant meetings. Chavannes Jean-Baptiste did not agree with this, and it is absolutely normal that he not agree with it.

If out of fear we run every time, fear will follow us everywhere. But if we stand our ground firmly and let intimidation know that we are not giving in to it, it will have to back off.

The PDCH note continues: We take this opportunity to address all militants in the central plateau—and everywhere else that the government is trying to use repressive methods to prevent peasants from assembling and to intimidate and pressure peasants. We ask them to stand their ground firmly; to cling firmly to their position and not allow any vile, macoute community council brought to Haiti by the Duvaliers, father and son, to gain a foothold in their area among their organizations so that these councils can come and destroy their organizations and keep Haiti in the retrogressive situation in which they have kept it for more than a quarter of a century, to the misfortune of our democracy.

Senate Electoral College Completes Certification

PA3008144488 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1305 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Report by Juan Jose Alvarado]

[Text] Upon deciding the last three cases to be analyzed, the Senate's Electoral College ended its certification of the 84 Senate seats. In this way, the membership in the Senate is complete.

In its last session as a certifying body, the cases of the senator-elects from the Federal District, Porfirio Munoz Ledo and Ifigenia Martinez, were the most controversial. For 3 and ½ hours, these cases were discussed amid the applause and shouts of those in the legislative hall.

The decision in favor of the National Democratic Front was challenged by PAN [National Action Party] members Jesus Gonzalez Schmall, Jesus Galvan Munoz, and Cecilia Romero, candidates and alternate for the Federal District seats. Gonzalez Schmall denounced the existence of various irregularities in the registration of Munoz Ledo as candidate of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution and the Popular Socialist Party as well as in the vote count which gave him a majority. He asked for a review of the vote packages.

Cristobal Arias and Roberto Robles, senators-elect from Michoacan, and Porfirio Munoz Ledo and Ifigenia Martinez spoke in support of the decision. After 19 speakers and many questions, the Senate Electoral College approved the certification with 35 votes in favor and 25 against, thus rejecting the PAN proposal to open the vote packages. In this way, the Federal District senators are Porfirio Munoz Ledo and Cuauhtemoc Amezcua Dromundo for the first slate, and Ifigenia Martinez and Margarita Nolasco Armas for the second slate.

The other cases that were resolved were those of Tlaxcala, where Alberto Juarez Blanca and Ramon Hernandez Marques were certified as senator and alternate, respectively; and Alvaro Zalazar Lozano and Gabriel Mendoza Cruz were certified as senator and alternate, respectively. For Baja California Sur, Raul Enrique Carrillo Silva and Alvaro Gerardo Iguera were certified as senator and alternate, respectively; and Jose Antonio Valdivia and Isaias Gonzalez Cueva were certified as senator and alternate, respectively.

Electoral College Confirms 300 Deputies

PA3008143088 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Report by Dalila Antuna]

[Text] After 11 days of intense political debate, at 1400 yesterday the Electoral College ended its certification of deputies for the country's 300 electoral districts. The results were: 234 for the PRI, 38 for the National Action Party, and 28 for the National Democratic Front.

Following a marathon session that began at 1500 on Sunday and ended at 1400 on Monday, a meeting was called for 2000 yesterday to certify or discuss, as the case may be, 200 proportional representation deputy seats.

However, the Electoral College president decreed a recess until today at 1900, when the positions corresponding to each party, according to the proportional representation principle, will be revealed.

The Electoral College's Third Commission, which is made up of representatives of various parties, is tasked with rendering decisions on the 200 cases. This commission requested the recess because it had not yet ended its work. With the results that will be revealed today, the lower chamber comprising 500 legislators will assume office as scheduled.

Gorbachev 'May' Visit During De la Madrid Term

FL3008120788 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX)—Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev said the supreme leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, may make an official visit to Mexico before President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado's administration ends.

In an interview at the Mexico City international airport, the diplomat said that the Mexican Government has officially invited Gorbachev to visit but a date has not yet been determined.

Sergeyev also stressed the need for new efforts to solve the Central American conflict and he rejected the military aid some countries receive from world powers as being a measure contrary to a political solution. He said that during the next period of sessions at the United Nations, the conflict in Central America, as well as other conflicts, will be extensively discussed in order to adopt a resolution that will end the crisis in the region. The envoy said that the USSR feels that the time has come to take decisive steps that will resolve all conflicts in such regions as Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Middle East, and South Africa.

In conclusion, Sergeyev stressed the signing of an economic and scientific-technical bilateral cooperation agreement between Mexico and the Soviet Union.

Briefs

Industrial Growth, Export Figures

The Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat has reported that as of June 1988, the industrial sector registered an annual growth of 4.7 percent as a result of exports. In addition, exports have increased 34.5 percent thus far this year. [Summary] [*PA3008221088 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 27 Aug 88, Economy Section, p 1*]

Costa Rica

Guardsmen in False Clash Claim Face Discharge

PA3008221288 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Civil guardsmen who falsely reported a clash with the contras will be discharged. The Public Security Ministry is conducting an internal investigation to determine the level of responsibility of the civil guardsmen who falsely reported a clash with the contras in the northern zone, Minister Hernan Garron has stated.

On that occasion, a contra member was killed by the civil guardsmen in an action that is being investigated by San Carlos judicial investigation agents. The civil guardsmen initially reported there had been a clash with a large group of contras. However, it was later determined this had not happened; therefore, they will be discharged, Garron explained.

Briefs

New BCIE president

Costa Rican Government Minister Rolando Ramirez Paniagua has been appointed president of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE]. [Summary] [*PA3108012988 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Aug 88 p 10*]

Cocaine Seized

According to drug control agents, they dealt another harsh blow to traffickers when they seized approximately 5 kg of cocaine from a Costa Rican identified as Johnny Humberto Arias Castillo. [Summary] [*PA3108013388 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Aug 88 p9*]

El Salvador

Duarte Makes Official Appearance 30 Aug

PA3008193688 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Aug (AFP)—Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte resumed his presidential functions today by receiving the credentials of new U.S. Ambassador William Walker.

Duarte, afflicted with cancer, made his first public appearance after a 20-day rest at his residence in a San Salvador neighborhood. He had previously suffered a drop in his white blood cell count.

Duarte, who in the last 2 weeks has lost approximately 15 kg and some of his hair, showed signs of fatigue.

He was accompanied by members of his cabinet during the ceremony.

Defense Minister: Military Supports Democracy

PA3108015788 San Salvador TCS Television in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Report by Linda Herrera on speech by Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Herrera] General Vides Casanova said that some years ago, it was believed here and abroad that the Armed Forces could not politically, economically, or militarily survive for long. He said this led the Armed Forces to base their strategy on four pillars: support for the democratic process, support for human rights, fighting well to win the war, and improving productivity by supporting government actions.

[Begin Vides Casanova recording] These are some of the reasons that led us to make support for the democratic process one of the basic pillars of the Armed Forces' strategy. What have we done to achieve this? All of you are witnesses to the fact that totally free elections have been held. We have permitted international observers to supervise them. Approximately 200 foreign journalists came to coordinate and cooperate with domestic journalists. We have also had a constituent assembly which drafted a new constitution. We have been able to move from the transitional government of Dr Magana to a constitutional government, which makes our struggle legitimate because we are defending a government that has emerged from the people's will. We have given the political parties the opportunity to solve their differences, as was the case in the most recent elections, without taking advantage of such situations, as was the case in the past.

It is important that we point out that one of the factors that had led to our country being internationally isolated and which could have led to our downfall, as occurred in Nicaragua despite the entire National Guard and the arrival of new weapons, that same thing could have happened to El Salvador. [sentence as heard] This is why it is important that we state that the strategy of supporting the democratic process is not only the constitutional obligation of the Armed Forces but it is something that we had to promote and support, as we are now doing. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PDC Reportedly Agrees on Candidacy

PA3008223388 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Aug 88 p 6

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Text] Sources close to the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] faction loyal to Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes have told EL MUNDO that an agreement has been reached with Fidel Chavez Mena, who has been accepted as the party's candidate for the 1989 presidential elections, thus settling that controversial issue.

Our source said other important agreements were reached concerning the election of party leaders for municipal directorates, political and executive committees, and the designation of the vice presidential candidate. It was decided that Chavez Mena and Rey Prendes will have the same number of members on the Political Committee, while the proportion on the Executive Committee and departmental directorates will be 60 percent for Chavez Mena and 40 percent for Rey Prendes.

It was agreed that the vice presidential candidate will be chosen after the other party leaders are elected and that "the party's rank and file will decide who will run with Fidel Chavez Mena in the 1989 presidential elections."

Regarding Rey Prendes' position on the agreement, our source said that "Fito's [Rey Prendes' nickname] main concern is strengthening the party; he never wanted to be the presidential candidate. What really counts is that an agreement has been reached that benefits the party."

Meanwhile, after opening new facilities for the Justice Courts yesterday, Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount said that "the National Convention to elect new party leaders, from the top echelons to the rank and file, will be held on 3 September. The party's doors are open to all leaders promising a bright present and future."

Guatemala

Defense Minister Says Cerezo To Continue

PA3008223788 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2037 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Report by Andrev Claret]

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—In response to rumors of the military leaders' growing dissatisfaction with government policy, Guatemalan Defense Minister General Alejandro Gramajo told ACAN-EFE today that President Vinicio Cerezo "will conclude his term" in July 1990.

Gramajo, who rejected any suggestion of direct military intervention in the country's politics, said flatly: "The Army supports and will continue to support the government because it has been legitimized by the people."

Gramajo, however, admitted that there was "uneasiness" among some officers who were concerned over "the effect of the deterioration of the economic situation on the urban middle class," but denied there is any organized military reaction.

According to the defense minister, the so-called "officers of the mountain" are "urban civilian groups" trying "to destabilize the Army." These groups are backed by those he described as "new businessmen who want to increase their economic power." Leaflets signed by some "officers of the mountain" calling for the overthrow of Cerezo's Christian Democratic government have been widely circulating in Guatemala City since 11 May when an attempted military coup was aborted.

The "officers of the mountain" have charged General Gramajo with being Cerezo's main support in the Army.

The defense minister asserted that "the corrective and preventive measures" taken after 11 May have "made the Army stronger and displaced those who do not have democratic values."

Gramajo said, however, that the Army staff holds "information programs" to explain to officers the extreme points of the government policy.

He also said a salary revision and greater social benefits for officers are being considered.

With the evident intention of rejecting all speculation regarding the possibility of a military coup, Gramajo referred to the "climate of discipline and dialogue" which, in his opinion, has prevailed at the monthly meetings of the Commanders Council—comprised of the commanders of 37 leading units—with President Cerezo, at which the president explains the government's objectives.

When asked about the possibility of a dissenting view at these meetings, the general categorically replied: "I would cut his head off."

Using the English expression, Gramajo expressed the view that the Guatemalan Armed Forces are at a "turning point" or crossroads at which it is necessary to "do away with the doctrine of national security" and substitute it with another of "national stability."

"In a developing country like Guatemala," Gramajo said, "to protect what we have is to protect the status quo, it is to deny normal development and the well-being of the majorities."

"We must not limit ourselves to the protection of a few minorities' security," Gramajo added.

The defense minister affirmed that the Armed Forces have adopted what he described as a "theory of national stability," through which we will "achieve security through development even if there are differences."

Asked about the plans for a "national dialogue" which, according to some political forces, could include Guatemalan guerrilla representatives, Gramajo expressed the desire that "politicians not commit suicide by dealing with those who continue to use weapons."

According to the defense minister, the guerrillas have been reduced to "armed groups struggling for survival."

Gramajo calculated that there are, at the most, 1,000 rebels. He admitted that there were as many as 12,000 guerrillas at the beginning of the decade, and that they controlled 250,000 people.

In response to an accusation widely commented upon among opposition circles, the ranking military officer denied that Army actions against guerrillas violate human rights.

He admitted that "some innocent people may have died," but insisted that the "rules of confrontation" that govern military action are based upon the principle: "A living guerrilla is better than a dead innocent."

Foreign Minister Discusses Meeting With Shultz

PA3008234288 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Aug 88 p 4

[Report by Carlos Garcia Urrea]

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Aug 1988—It has not yet been decided whether Nicaragua will participate in a Central American foreign ministers' meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In principle, Nicaragua has not been invited.

Foreign Minister Cabrera said it is believed that if Nicaragua becomes a democracy and follows the same process as the rest of Central America, the way would be open for that country to attend the meeting.

Unfortunately however, he added, Nicaragua has been closing political openings. This concerns the Guatemalan Government—and Cabrera personally—because it violates Esquipulas provisions.

Cabrera said Guatemala will urge Nicaragua to join the [democratic] process, but in a clear-cut manner.

Foreign Minister Cabrera said that, for the time being, Nicaragua would not be invited to meet with Mr Shultz at the United Nations in New York. However, this could change if Nicaragua showed willingness to join the democratic process.

Foreign Minister Cabrera said he believes it is important to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers prior to a second meeting with Shultz. This meeting would have to be in September, he added, and Guatemala is proposing that it take place during the first half of the month.

Cabrera said he has invited his regional colleagues to meet immediately, adding that the ministers must meet prior to the meeting with Shultz to evaluate ideas discussed during the previous meeting with Shultz.

He said that, according to Esquipulas II, this meeting should take place in Nicaragua, specifically in Managua.

Presidency Accounts For TASS Withdrawal

PA3108011388 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Aug 88 p 30

[Text] A press communique issued by the Presidency's Public Relations Secretariat states that TASS, the Soviet news agency, has withdrawn from the country on its own volition and not because of a lack of government protection.

According to the document, reporter Enrique Mora, TASS' Central American representative, was in the country to remove furniture and equipment.

He also met with President Vinico Cerezo and the Presidency's Public Relations Secretary Claudia Arenas Bianchi.

The communique states that "the meetings were held under identical circumstances afforded all foreign correspondents."

Finally, the communique adds that TASS did not withdraw because of a lack of protection from the government of the Republic.

Carpio Urges Establishment of C.A. Parliament

PA3108021088 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle today said the Costa Rican Government "is not complying with Esquipulas II."

Carpio added that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, who proposed the Esquipulas II peace plan, "has not made good on his word."

The vice president also said the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly has not ratified the treaty to create the Central American Parliament, PARCEN, "which is being studied by the social affairs commission."

Carpio also said the Salvadoran Government and Assembly promised to approve the regional forum "prior to 15 September."

If El Salvador ratifies the treaty, only Costa Rica would need to because the treaty has already been ratified by the Guatemalan, Nicaraguan, and Honduran parliaments.

According to Carpio, the creation of PARCEN has been "delayed" because El Salvador and Costa Rica have refused to ratify the treaty, which was signed by the area vice presidents. [passage omitted]

Carpio described the need to create PARCEN as "urgent" because the parliament will make it possible to discuss regional problems and achieve a "firm and lasting" peace in Central America "rejecting all foreign intervention."

The Esquipulas agreement was signed more than 1 year ago by the Central American presidents in Guatemala City.

Honduras

Minister Visits Japan, Promotes Investment

PA3108021688 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 30 Aug 88 p 32

[Press Communique No 075-88—date and place are not given]

[Excerpts] Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras has reiterated in Tokyo, Japan, the close friendly ties between Honduras and Japan in the fields of cooperation and democratic solidarity.

Speaking at a working luncheon hosted by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Takujiro Hamada (who is member of the Japanese-Honduran Parliamentarian Friendship League), Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras said the visit of the Honduran delegation, comprised of representatives of the government and private sector, "will allow us to promote the new opportunities that Honduras offers for private foreign investment."

The foreign minister took the opportunity to thank the Japanese Government for its "invaluable economic cooperation and technical assistance, which has increased in the last decade with the arrival in Honduras of volunteers from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)."

Lopez Contreras added that "Japan occupies a priority position in our foreign policy." [passage omitted]

Lopez Contreras added, "By means of the official mission visiting Asia, Honduras wishes to achieve new levels of cooperation in ambitious projects of mutual interest, based on international private investment. We will make a presentation of such projects at the Keidanren," which is the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan.

Lopez Contreras said that our mission "also intends to motivate direct private investment in Honduras, in view of the new government regulations regarding free zones, industrial parks, and immigration facilities for private investors." [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Ortega on U.S. Policy, Direct U.S. Talks

PA3008175788 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1557 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega at the presidential Press and Information Office in Managua; broadcast in progress—live]

[Text] ...has not changed its conduct against the Nicaraguan revolution. This is so even though Reagan's policy against Nicaragua has not achieved the results that the U.S. Administration sought. We are all convinced by the statements made by U.S. Administration officials that the objective of the U.S. policy against our country is to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

The U.S. Administration has not achieved its objective of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution because the Nicaraguan revolution continues to be a strong revolution, a revolution that is becoming consolidated and strong in political and ideological terms. However, the Nicaraguan people have had to pay a high price to defend this revolutionary process. The cost has entailed the loss of Nicaraguan people's lives; the casualty figures we have to date show more than 54,000 casualties. There have been more than 54,000 casualties in the war. Of these, approximately 26,000 or 28,000 are deaths. There have been more than 54,000 casualites and of these 28,000 are deaths. As regards damage to the economy, when one adds up the direct and indirect impact and other factors entering into the estimates—and these were well studied in the suit filed at the International Court of Justice [ICJ]—we can already speak of $12.2 billion in losses.

It is very important that we agree on the figures so as not to issue different figures when one speaks of these topics, which are everyday topics. This is so because every day we have to be speaking about the situation in Nicaragua, and to do so is to speak about the war. Therefore, up to 30 June 1988, we have had 54,553 casualties. This figure includes dead, wounded, maimed, and kidnapped. We have had 54,553 casualties in the past 7 years and 8 months of the war Reagan has waged against Nicaragua. A total of 28,067 people have been killed. There have been 28,067 Nicaraguan deaths. When we speak of the total number of casualties and when we speak of the total number of dead, we are talking about all the Nicaraguans who, in one way or another—some defending the revolution and others as instruments of Reagan's policy—have been victims of the U.S. imperialist policy. The casualties are Nicaraguan casualties.

The 54,553 casualties are Nicaraguan casualties. We are not including the gringos who were coming with Hasenfus and who were killed when the plane was shot down and we are not... [5-second break in reception] have gone in clashes with our forces. We are talking about Nicaraguan casualties.

From an estimated population of 3.6 million—let us say Nicaragua has a population of 3.6 million—18,000 [figure as heard] people have been killed in 7 years and 8 months of combat. If the United States were subjected to an aggression of this scale—lasting 7 years and 8 months—out of a population of 240 million, 1,988,960 Americans would have been killed in the United States. This is more than the number of Americans killed during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam war put together. If we added the number of Americans killed in all those wars, it would be much less than the figure I mentioned.

We must remember this figure every day, particularly to be able to face our enemies, who are trying to minimize the effects of the war and who are trying to blame the Nicaraguan revolution for the serious economic problems in Nicaragua. In a calculating way, our enemies are separating the economic problem from the political and military problems in Nicaragua, which are problems created by the United States.

According to our enemies, if we have economic problems, it is because of the revolution. They even blame us for the war. They say that if the United States attacks us, it is because we have a revolution that the Yankee government dislikes; therefore, if we want to end the war, then we must change the nature of our revolutionary process to one the Yankees like. Following that logic, we are responsible for the war. According to rightists here, the solution to ending the war lies in our hands. If we obey the Yankees and if this revolution stops being a revolution, then the war would end.

This is logic that does not serve the Nicaraguan people's interests, it does not serve the revolution's interests, and it does not serve the national interests. It only serves imperialist interests. It is the logic of lies and deceit to try to confuse the Nicaraguan people.

In view of such a sorry sight—we are talking of more than 54,000 casualties inflicted on the Nicaraguan people and of more than $12 billion in losses—this should easily help us understand that the Nicaraguan economy is having serious difficulties because of this war. It has had a huge impact on the lives and economy of the Nicaraguan people. The war has taken away the lives and damaged the economy of the Nicaraguan people. That is the real cause of Nicaragua's economic problems.

What have we done to preserve the revolution and to achieve peace, which continues to be the main goal of the Nicaraguan revolution? We have been defending the revolution militarily. That has been the Nicaraguan people's main task. That task has been a determining factor in the increasing defeat of the deadly and terrorist strategy the Yankee administration has been promoting, encouraging, planning, and implementing against the Nicaraguan people.

We have also made big efforts with regard to our economy, because the defense of our country's economy under these current difficult circumstances is essential to preserve, strengthen, and consolidate the revolution. We have been doing this with our own efforts, facing our own limitations, overcoming our own mistakes, and with significant support from the international community.

We have also defended the revolution politically and diplomatically. We have insisted on negotiations with the U.S. Government, precisely with the U.S. Government and not with another government, because the U.S. Government is the one that is waging war on the Nicaraguan Government. If a government wages war on the Nicaraguan Government and people, then we have to find a negotiated solution with that government. That is why we have insisted on a direct dialogue with the Yankee government to discuss security issues concerning the United States and Nicaragua—and not to discuss the domestic issues causing contention between the United States and Nicaragua. We want to discuss security issues. We maintain that position.

It is, therefore, important for all of us, for all the FSLN and revolutionary cadres, and for all the Nicaraguan people, to clearly understand this position so that we can clearly state that position when we get in touch with foreign visitors, foreigners abroad, or reporters. We want a dialogue with the Yankee government, because it is the government attacking Nicaragua, because it is the government that has adopted a terrorist policy against Nicaragua, and because it is the government that refuses to abide by the ICJ ruling. We therefore favor negotiations, and that has been the Nicaraguan position since the triumph of the revolution. We resolutely supported—and we can even say promoted—the merging of the Contadora and Support Groups. We supported the Contadora Group at its early stages. We firmly promoted and supported the formation of that group.

The Contadora Group played a very important role in controlling the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America and in presenting a possible negotiated solution to the United States in view of the crisis the United States has caused in Nicaragua. When the Contadora Group proposed its peace plan, Nicaragua agreed with that peace plan, although other Central American governments did not. Subsequently, when we were informed of the Costa Rican president's peace plan at the meeting in Guatemala—which is a synthesis of the Contadora Group peace plan—we immediately were willing to sign it, and we did finally sign Esquipulas I in August 1987.

As a result of the Esquipulas agreements, and as a result of the Central American governments' desire for peace—and not as a result of pressures caused by the war—we decided that we would even hold direct talks with the mercenary forces. The first direct contacts took place in the Dominican Republic, then in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and, finally, in Sapoa. It was in Nicaragua where

substantial agreements were reached between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras, and where the famous Sapoa agreement was signed. After that there were several meetings in Managua, where progress was made on a 32-point document proposed by the Nicaraguan Government. Twenty points of that document have been approved so far.

Then the U.S. Government launched a campaign against the Esquipulas efforts, against the Sapoa efforts, and in both cases its intention was to block those negotiating efforts. Has this U.S. policy yielded results? Yes, it has had some results, because the Sapoa agreement has been blocked, because the contras—as instruments of the U.S. Government—now refuse to continue meeting with the Nicaraguan Government. They no longer want to meet in Managua, but outside Nicaragua. What initially was a demand by the contras that we did not go along with, a demand by the Yankee government that we did not agree with but that we finally accepted—that the meetings be held in Nicaragua and Managua—has been dropped. They no longer want to meet in Managua. We had proposed a meeting from 26-29 August, but they did not come to Managua.

The presidential summit, proposed within the framework of the Esquipulas agreements and marking the 1st anniversary of those agreements—in other words, scheduled for 7 August of this year—could not be held because of U.S. Government pressures, which even included the presence of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who twice in a short period of time visited Central America to pressure the Salvadoran, Honduran, Guatemalan, and Costa Rican Governments into trying to kill the Esquipulas agreements and into creating a bloc against Nicaragua.

We know that the Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan Armed Forces are currently in contact to reactivate the northern triangle [triangulo del norte], in other words CONDECA, the so-called Central American Defense Council—but without Nicaraguan participation. They are also trying to incorporate Costa Rica into the northern triangle.

Domestically, the opposition political parties—showing disrespect for the country's institutional framework and laws and acting as U.S. Government agents—have tried to ignore those laws and our institutional framework. U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton played a very important role in those actions.

This forced the Nicaraguan Government to take the appropriate legal measures to ensure that Melton and others would not continue violating laws, showing disrespect for the country's laws, continuing to show disrespect for the Nicaraguan Constitution.

In the United States, two presidential candidates have emerged: Mr Bush and Mr Dukakis. The two are making different proposals with regard to the Central American situation and particularly with regard to Nicaragua. However, in practice, Democratic representatives in the Senate presented a proposal to aid the counterrevolution.

We must also point out that the aid totals almost $73 million, because it not only includes $27 million of so-called humanitarian aid; it also includes $16.5 million for possible military aid and $5 million for other kinds of humanitarian aid. There are also other funds for transportation—that is, for planes that would transport this so-called humanitarian and military aid, and these funds would provide insurance for this transportation service. If a plane were downed, it would immediately be covered by this insurance, which will be at the flight company's disposal to ensure its continued operation. Therefore, the aid package totals $73 million and not $27 million, because $27 [million] plus $16 [million] is not the amount involved; the figure is much higher.

The Democrats presented this package before the Senate and it was approved. This package supposedly will be discussed in September; it will be discussed in late September and then will be implemented. In due time, we will find out what happened. If the entire package is approved for immediate implementation, Reagan could request military aid, and if this military aid is approved by Congress, Reagan will have military aid at his disposal.

This is the situation facing the U.S. Congress. Therefore, although Dukakis raised certain expectations in Latin American and Caribbean countries during his convention speech—expectations that the United States might slightly change its attitude toward our countries—in fact, pressure exerted by the Republican sector and the Reagan adminstration over the Democrats is very strong, and the empire's influence on all or most congressmen—including Democrats—is so great and so ingrained that the Democrats themselves presented this aid package to counter another package Reagan had prepared. Reagan's package, presented through Dole, was rejected by the U.S. Congress.

Nicaragua has achieved progress and victories, because each year has been a year of great efforts by the Nicaraguan people to defend their revolution; each year is a year of victory, because we are winning the battle against the Yankee aggression, which is trying to destroy our revolution. The outlook for a peaceful solution is unclear.

The elements for negotiation that had been taking shape have also been breaking up as the result of U.S. Government policy and U.S. Government pressure. The Contadora and Support Group efforts have been limited and [words indistinct] by the Yankee actions. The Esquipulas effort has been suspended, and it has not yet been possible to hold the presidents meeting. The Sapoa effort is also suspended, and it has not been possible to arrange a meeting between the contras and the Nicaraguan Government.

Nevertheless, we, who are truly in favor of peace and who will not give up the revolution, decided to extend for another month—until 30 September—the cessation of offensive military operations, known as a truce. This will give 30 additional days so the counterrevolutionaries engaged in these kinds of activities join the amnesty, and so the Nicaraguans who are working in war zones producing corn and beans and taking care of livestock will be able to distinguish between those who are promoting war and those who are promoting peace. We are doing this so the peasants will further appreciate the revolutionary government's efforts for peace and will condemn with words and actions the attitude of the counterrevolutionaries who continue violating the cessation of offensive operations, causing the death of Nicaraguans—including children—as all of you are aware.

Therefore, mobilization of the Military Patriotic Service [MPS] has become a priority task. The fact that most of the counterrevolution's forces are in Honduran territory in Capire and Yamales and that the counterrevolution does not have a greater offensive capacity [words indistinct] in our country, and has limited itself to carrying out terrorist attacks against civilians, does not end the threat to our country, because the United States is the one threatening us. Therefore, the United States has been using the counterrevolution to attack our country.

The main danger right now is the increasing tension at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, in the Gulf of Fonseca area, where we have been experiencing provocations by the Honduran Army, which is clearly expected by the Yankee government to provoke a border clash that will create the conditions for a U.S. military intervention in defense of the Honduran Government. This is the main danger we will be facing in the next few months. Together with these provocations, the Yankee government is training—at military bases they have in Panamanian territory in the Canal Zone—hundreds of mercenaries in terrorism activities.

Therefore, we cannot lower the guard in matters dealing with the military defense of the revolution. We must continue strengthening the MPS with all our potential, resources, and efforts. In the same manner, we must continue taking care of the economic tasks.

It is within this general context, in conditions in which the revolution has achieved important advances because we have been able to withstand more than 7 years and 7 months of sustained aggression by the Yankee empire—it is within this context that we meet here today to evaluate the economic measures we have been implementing since February 1988 by using monetary reform. They were complemented in June with other actions and will logically be adjusted now as they are being implemented.

We must point out that economic measures have always been adopted with political criteria in mind. We say this in view of remarks by some economic experts who have wanted to understand our economic measures basically as monetary or fiscal measures. They have not understood them within the political, economic, and military context of the Nicaraguan revolution.

I repeat that in the process of approving these measures, political criteria have always been kept in mind. The technical cadres who were involved in drafting these measures are political cadres, the cadres who head the various institutions are political cadres, and those of us who head the revolutionary process, the government, and the National Directorate are political cadres. When we see the numbers, the additions, subtractions, multiplications, the interest rates, prices, wages, and all these economic formulas, we analyze them within an overall context that involves the direction of our revolutionary process. Our revolutionary process is a socialist oriented revolutionary process. It is a process that aspires to achieve peace and stability and, in those conditions, to produce more wealth which will be fairly distributed among the various sectors of the Nicaraguan population.

It is with this evaluation that we have been deciding and approving these economic measures. The economic measures are simply a response to the very complex and acute situation of the Nicaraguan economy. We have examined many variations and formulas. The truth is that these measures that we have been implementing more firmly since February—because we could say that the process began in 1985—these measures, the implementation of which has been increasingly more sure and firm, these measures are the ones that are giving us the necessary instruments to control the crisis, to have an effect on the crisis, to orient production to those sectors we want to stimulate, and in this way to have an economy that, within the complex situation, will permit us to survive while we make efforts so peace will come to Nicaragua.

Therefore, [Planning and Budget Minister] Comrade Alejandro Martinez will now explain the measures. He will assess the effects of the measures we have been implementing since June and the readjustments we believe we must implement at this time. When he assesses them and discusses the readjustments, you can ask for clarifications or make any suggestions you might deem advisable.

Ortega Stresses Need for 'Survival Economy'

PA3008213288 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1951 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega at a "special cabinet meeting" at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua; broadcast in progress—live]

[Text] ...U.S. propaganda campaign within our population, within our cadres, so that our cadres will leave the country to work abroad, to encourage desertions in order

to demoralize the people. Under these circumstances, we must have a survival economy. That is the exact and correct term: a survival economy.

A survival economy means that we believe we must support a vital segment of our economy because if that segment fails, it will disrupt all other factors, including defense, and would also mean the collapse of social factors. It must be done.

What is the most vital part of our economy that we must strengthen first of all? The agricultural export sector. We must also support the production of basic grains and food, and the production of staple products.

In other words, we are making the same proposals, but under conditions that have become increasingly difficult. The proposals are the same, but conditions are becoming more difficult because in the past we could handle major agricultural investment projects that had never before been implemented in this country; [we could also handle] industrial investments. We could also implement social programs. However, under current circumstances, when confronted with almost 8 years of sustained aggression by U.S. imperialism, economic deterioration, loss of property and Nicaraguan lives, and excessive war-related defense spending, the deficit is extremely large. However, we must have a fully prepared defense.

A survival economy must be implemented in which all sectors do not receive equal treatment. We can no longer think in terms of equal growth for all sectors. This is part of the political and ideological struggle. These are the most difficult times the revolutionary process has faced because the aggression, war, and danger have not disappeared.

Government Devalues Cordoba, Increases Salaries

PA3108001088 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Managua, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Today the Nicaraguan Government devalued the cordoba, the national currency, by 125 percent, and decreed a 140-percent salary increase, effective September.

With this action, the official exchange rate for the cordoba went from 30 cordobas to the dollar to 180 cordobas to the dollar. This was a government attempt to support agricultural exports and reduce the large commercial deficit.

Planning and Budget Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca explained that the devaluation and salary increase are a continuation of the economic measures that the government has been implementing since February and June.

Envoy to Tegucigalpa on Contras in Honduras

PA3008221788 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Aug 88 p 7

[Text] After denying the existence of enclaves of counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, Francisco Lacayo Parajon, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, has said it is impossible for all contras in Honduran territory to enter his country immediately.

He also pointed out that the aim is not to create new cities, because the contras are only passing through Honduras; it is a simple border crossing. In this sense, he said, "we do not see how this would pose a threat to the Honduran Government and people."

Quite the contrary, he added, "we are insisting they (the contras) not remain in Honduras."

Lacayo said: "We have no special interest in the suit at The Hague court; to our surprise, the enlightened Honduran Government reactivated the suit." [as published]

Two Social Christian Party Factions Unite

PA3108011188 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Managua, 29 Aug (DPA)—Two factions of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC) today decided to end their division and announced their unification to politically oppose the ruling FSLN.

Erick Ramirez, president of the party, which is legally recognized by the Nicaraguan authorities and by international Christian Democratic organizations, said unity "is a political alternative in the face of the FSLN's totalitarian and authoritarian power."

Julio Ramon Garcia Vilchez, who led another Social Christian group, said the opposition's unity must be sought to try to achieve a democratic government in Nicaragua.

It was also learned today that Antonio Bonilla, propaganda secretary of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), has withdrawn from that party and has joined the united PSC bloc.

Businessmen Hold Annual Meeting in Matagalpa

PA3108033088 [Editorial Report] Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 29 August transmits a 35-minute report with portions of the statements made by various Nicaraguan private businessmen—including Pedro Gutierrez, Julio Ruiz, Ramiro Guardian, and Enrique Bolanos—at the Nicaraguan businessmen's annual meeting, held in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, on 28 August.

The first part of the report contains statements by Pedro Gutierrez, president of the Nicaraguan Institute of Development, Matagalpa branch, who reported millions of cordobas were wasted by Nicaraguan Army soldiers and other armed individuals who fired their weapons for hours to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Matagalpa rebellion.

The report continues with statements by businessman Julio Ruiz, political secretary of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. Ruiz says he has heard Enrique Bolanos will no longer be president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), because his term is over. Ruiz discusses several aspects of Nicaraguan society. He wonders: If the "Sandinist regime has declared itself a socialist regime, why has it been unable to fufill peasants' and workers demands; why has it been unable to eliminate the gap between the rich and the poor, and why has it been unable to create the utopian egalitarian society it mentioned at its early stages?" Ruiz adds that workers have never been so powerless as under the Sandinist regime and that after 10 years, the Sandinist regime has been unable to create a new labor code.

Ruiz goes on to criticize the current political position of the Sandinist regime. He says the Nicaraguan Government has not abided by regional accords and has increased its limits on freedom of speech by closing Radio Catolica newscasts and other newscasts.

Another speaker at the businessmen's assembly is COSEP Vice President Ramiro Guardian, who criticizes the Nicaraguan Government's attacks on COSEP members and their efforts to help Nicaraguan peasants.

Finally, current COSEP President Enrique Bolanos closes the businessmen's assembly by stating that the FSLN made promises—"when it pretended to be a democratic regime back in 1978"—which it never fulfilled. Bolanos reads parts of a document the FSLN signed in 1978 promising to help peasants and recover properties Somoza had taken away from people, and he comments after reading each of the promises the FSLN made.

Bolanos concludes by saying that "the Sandinist regime is based on treason, lies, betrayal, threats, slanders, terror, embezzlement, robbery, blackmail, revenge, and repression."

Panama

'Imminent Threat' of U.S. Invasion Detected.

PA3008141388 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] Over the weekend, an intense military movement of "Cobra" helicopters, originally based at Howard Air Force Base, was detected in the various U.S. Army Southern Command defense sites. The mobilization of heavy equipment on both sides of the interoceanic waterway was also detected. All tall grass, bushes, and palm trees surrounding the restricted areas were quickly cleared, in view of the imminent threat of attack and invasion that is expected from "invading forces," which has gone undetected in Panamanian territory until now. This past weekend thousands of Panamanians gathered at the beaches to participate in patron saint festivities in the interior, or to join political groups enthusiastically conducting their political activities, such as the PALA [Labor Party].

Dignity Brigades on 'Partial Alert'

PA3108032688 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The 8,000 members of the Dignity Brigades are in the second phase of their training, which includes firearms handling, shooting techniques, battalion tactics, survival training, counterintelligence, and other subjects.

Benjamin Colamarco, a member of the Patriotic Committee for Dignity Brigade Coordination [Comite Patriotico de Coordinacion de la Brigada de la Dignidad], said the battalions are on partial alert because they have detected strange movements by U.S. Army units in areas adjoining U.S. military bases. The Dignity Brigades have also detected the presence of unusual war equipment.

Colamarco said that a few days ago, military equipment was seen at Rodman [Naval Station]. This equipment consisted of four Marine combat units, including one of the destroyers that is known to be equipped with the latest U.S. Navy technology. He said that these vessels left Panama for Ecuadoran waters, where maneuvers are being held.

Colamarco added that the 8,000 brigade members, who are deployed in all the provinces, are ready to defend the nation's sovereignty and integrity, particularly during this new stage of psychological aggression which the U.S. Government is stepping up as part of its destabilization plan. Cases in point are the presence of the warships at Rodman, the low altitude flights by armored helicopter gunships, and the growing disinformation of the last few days, which seems to be aimed at preparing the U.S. public for a possible invasion.

Colamarco stressed that the brigade members are not afraid of the U.S. Army and will not allow themselves to be swayed by the psychological war. On the contrary, they will continue training with high morale and the utmost preparedness to repel any armed or covert aggression against our country and against the Panama Defense Forces [FDP].

In statements to the National Information Service, Colamarco said women are playing a major role in the battalions, representing 40 percent of their membership. They are highly motivated and display a high level of

combativeness in defending our homeland. Colamarco said because of the need to defend our homeland, the battalions are coordinated at a nationwide level and with the FDP General Staff.

Anti-Regime Officer Arrested 12 May Escapes

PA3108005988 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2320 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The EFE news agency has reported in Washington that Panamanian Lieutenant Carlos Rodolfo Worrell, who supposedly had been organizing urban guerrillas in Panama and an invasion of Panama by contras, escaped from Panama City's Santo Tomas Hospital on 16 August. According to EFE, Worrell has charged that Panama has purchased Soviet arms and that there is a plan to blow up the Panama Canal if the United States were to invade Panama.

Worrell, who shows signs of having been struck on the head and eyes, was arrested in Panama on 12 May on charges of being involved in destabilization plots, EFE reported, based on reports published by progovernment Panamanian newspapers.

University, High School Students Demonstrate

PA3108003588 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] University of Panama students blocked Bolivar Avenue this afternoon to protest the incidents that took place yesterday when students from the Melchor Lasso de la Vega Arts and Crafts high school demonstrated to demand improvements in their school as well as flexibility regarding the wearing of school uniforms.

Panama Defense Forces's Centurion Battalion units immediately went to the scene and reopened Bolivar Avenue, but other streets around the university remained closed.

University students and Defense Forces clashed. The clash lasted for several hours. Several policemen were injured and several students were arrested.

University students armed with Molotov cocktails and other objects were everywhere on the university campus. This caused large traffic jams because of the precautions that drivers took to avoid being hit.

It has been reported also that this afternoon Cativa Professional and Technological Institute [IPTC] students closed Bolivar Avenue because some students had unilaterally decided to suspend classes for 48 hours. This caused the school's principal to close the school until conditions at that high school improve, Education Ministry officials reported.

During this afternoon's demonstration, a taxi driver ran into two IPTC students and other students seized the vehicle.

University of Panama authorities have announced that classes will resume as normal tomorrow.

[Panama City Televisora Nacional at 2319 GMT on 30 August carries a 2-minute report on the 30 August demonstration by University of Panama students. The report cites University of Panama Vice Rector Arturo Medrano as saying that there has been "no thought" of closing the university. Medrano adds that he "thinks" university activities will return to normal "soon"]

Officials on U.S. Media 'Campaign'

PA3008134888 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Statements by National Information Service Director Nils Castro and Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Castro] Not so long ago, Panama had a very successful foreign policy and its international political activities in general were successful in relation to our country's size, population, and economy, perhaps because history gave us these international opportunities. At any rate, and not only in the time of Torrijos but also during the previous years of Panamanian nationalism, the truth is that a small country has developed an extraordinary ability in handling its international relations despite its very limited experience. [passage omitted]

The aggression that has recently been carried out against Panama shows that the current U.S. Administration has taken into consideration certain factors that in the past we were able to handle intelligently but that we have now neglected. In order to recover what it had lost in Panama, and in order to obtain additional profit at the expense of Panama, the administration has developed the idea of depriving us of the source of our strength at one time. Thus, the current campaign against our country began long before the aggression began. It began with a campaign against the Panamanian state and its goals.

It is necessary to bear in mind that this entire campaign began in the U.S. press and in foreign press agencies and the media of other countries that are controlled by U.S. interests. Therefore, long before the actual confrontation began, the campaign had begun by detracting from Panama—in the eyes of the world and even in the eyes of its own citizens—those things that had made Panama strong in the past. It is a campaign to disarm Panama before striking at Panama. Therefore, the campaign seeks to mar the prestige of the country, to discredit, to disinform, or to deceive about what is really happening in Panama, and to isolate Panama before landing any blows. [passage omitted]

It was a surprise for many Panamanians to learn of certain things during the crisis that they were unaware of. For example, Panamanian personnel working abroad were not regularly receiving political information on what was happening in Panama and the problems our

country was facing. They learned that these missions had very little and sometimes no access to the media and parliamentary sources in the countries where they were assigned. However, everything would seem to indicate that the aggressors had properly analyzed this situation.

An analysis of the last 2 years allows us to state that, on the other hand, the press offices of U.S. embassies throughout the world were very active with the media in those countries, while at the same time the press agencies and the media under U.S. influence closely followed the campaign to discredit and isolate Panama. [passage omitted]

I would say that throughout most of the American continent, and more so in Europe, a situation has begun to develop that goes beyond the handling of the mass media, and which makes it necessary to change the attitudes toward Panama, because Panamanian resistance has been the best information and propaganda vehicle concerning the fairness of our cause.

To refer to less general things and to give you a more specific and recent example of how—we must add that less successfully each time—this kind of campaign is implemented, I would like to recall an incident, rather a process, that began just a few weeks ago. You should remember—perhaps Jose Maria can even tell us the approximate date—it was not long ago when there was an alleged leak to an important U.S. newspaper which reported that President Reagan had signed an executive order authorizing or instructing covert operations against Panama. Moreover, the U.S. media had even mentioned that such covert operations would consist of propaganda to discredit and tarnish the prestige of Panamanian authorities.

From the beginning, it was obvious that U.S. authorities placed unusual emphasis on this. It was noticeable, indirectly, in the sudden reaction among foreign correspondents in Panama, who were nearly desperate in searching for Panamanian reactions to the report.

However, the news we were hearing did not tell us much nor was there much the Panamanians could say about this before finding out what was intended. Some newspapers spoke of the possibility of a paramilitary action; the possibility of kidnapping General Noriega; or that it was simply a relaunching, a renewal, a revamping of the already worn out disinformation campaign against Panama.

We lived for several days, perhaps a couple of weeks, with this uncertainty. We did not know what was going on. But a few days later things began to occur that gave us an idea of what was happening.

We heard that former Colonel Eduardo Herrera was in a neighboring country and we heard about some financing. Funny, some so-called news agencies that report for the group of Panamanians conducting politics in Miami, New York, and Washington.... [Castro changes thought] The most specific sign came approximately 5 days ago. It began with articles carried in a couple of U.S. newspapers and was followed by statements from Defense and State Department spokesmen. They said that Panamanian military and civilian authorities, especially Defense Forces representatives, are attacking, physically mistreating, kidnapping, arresting without cause, physically attacking, and committing sexual abuses against U.S. military personnel and their dependents in Panama. What began as a rumor being spread by a newspaper—THE NEW YORK TIMES said it was quoting the TROPIC TIMES, a little newspaper printed in Quarry Heights, as its authorized source. [sentence as heard] Because of the work I do, I must read the TROPIC TIMES and I know the TROPIC TIMES once mentioned the case of a U.S. officer who had been attacked, evidently by common criminals, but the TROPIC TIMES, cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES as the source of the information regarding the sexual abuses, mail violation, physical mistreatment, disappearances, kidnappings, and all types of aggressions against U.S. soldiers and civilians in the Panama Canal area, never actually said this.

However, once this story had been created and introduced to the U.S. public, the next phase came when newsmen from these very news media asked U.S. State and Defense Department spokesmen about the story as if it were true. Then these spokesmen noted that they were indeed deeply worried about the persecution of these gringos in Panama. They quickly mentioned that the United States has the ability to defend its citizens who are persecuted and beaten in Panama.

There is obviously a method in all of this that can easily be explained. It is easy to explain. It is nothing but the same method that that has been used for the past 2 years. It consists of presenting a lie through the pages of a respectable newspaper and repeating it a couple of times. Sources, which often do not exist, are quoted. These sources give credence to the dissemination of something that since it is not news is a rumor. Later, through these same media, public officials get into the act. These officials reaffirm the alleged objectivitity and concern of the people in charge in the United States about what is happening here. This then justifies state actions, or government actions, to a public that has been conditioned to accept these actions as valid. However, it is clear that these actions were preplanned. [passage omitted]

In general terms, the aggression first took the form of disinformation about Panama before it began to take other forms. In one way or another, all of us [newsmen] must be involved in the defense of the nation's image and interests in the world, not just in our country. Therefore, we, who must deal directly with the news media because of our background or professional activities, have to become involved in producing truthful information. Moreover, we must be involved in producing credible information on Panama and make that information available to the broadest political and parliamentary circles all over the world. [passage omitted]

We have reactivated a press agency that was born with Torrijos. In fact, it died with Torrijos. It is a very modest agency, quite modest. It is called PANAPRESS. In addition to our three weekly bulletins, it issues dispatches when the importance or urgency of the news calls for it. To some extent, we have managed to provide information to our Foreign Service staff. We have used or copied the Mexican model.

In Mexico, the Foreign Relations Secretariat, which has its own official communications system and staff, and the news agency NOTIMEX work independently yet with mutual cooperation. NOTIMEX issues dispatches from a journalistic viewpoint and in a less official manner to the same consumers abroad. That is what we are doing now by providing the "Letter from Panama" bulletin and PANAPRESS as conveying information that is not strictly official. Instead, in a journalistic sense, PANAPRESS tries to compete with other sources of information read by the Foreign Service staff in their assigned countries. [passage omitted]

[Cabrera] As for Foreign Ministry and government actions, I would say that a crucial period began when the process of aggression against Panama became clearly evident in late February. At that time, the guidelines were established setting the limits of true confrontation. At that time, the role that the United States had been playing during the previous 2 years was unmasked.

A purge began, and it is very well advanced. It has resulted not only in large savings for the national treasury—something that affects all state agencies—but in the reorganization of our Foreign Service, which has been rid of a heavy burden—its superfluous personnel—and, in a process that is not yet finished, it has been left with the personnel that are indispensable to its operations. Vacant positions at many embassies are being filled. New ambassadors are already traveling to their new posts as part of a process to normalize Panama's diplomatic relations with other countries.

It must be recalled, as Dr Castro said in his statement, that in the beginning—in February, late February, and early March—as a result of a disinformation campaign against our country with regard to many countries, it [not further identified] had been able to....[Cabrera changes thought] This campaign was also aimed at isolating our country internationally, and it has achieved that objective. Therefore, in early March, when the confrontation between Panama and the United States became clear, a kind of vacuum opened up in certain areas of Panama where several (?actions) occurred.

These situations have been gradually overcome, politically and diplomatically. The countries that had withdrawn their ambassadors sent their envoys back to Panama 2 or 3 months ago. International relations have been gradually returning to normal. An example of this is that our requests for the accreditation of certain ambassadors have been approved, and they are gradually assuming office.

Consequently, this campaign, this purging process, this renewal and reorganization is still under way. It also depends on you. As Dr. Castro just said, this is not simply a job with office hours. This is not a job for the Foreign Ministry and diplomats alone. Diplomatic actions are actually political actions. Therefore, these actions must be aimed at the political level.

A society is composed of different groups, segments, and organizations; and political action—of which diplomacy is a part—must be aimed at all of these groups. You, as diplomats, are also politicians, state professionals in the area of international relations, but you also play a part in everyday human activities. Yours is a mission that is carried out 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Argentina

War Materiel Reportedly Being Loaded for Iran

PY3008171888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1610 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 30 Aug (NA)—Today it has been learned from highly reliable sources that Argentine war materiel transported to Bahia Blanca from Cordoba in 60 railway cars and an undetermined number of container trucks is today being loaded on board the Iranian vessel "Iran-Sdar," which is anchored at the Puerto Belgrano Navy Base. The cargo amounts to 60 tons of war materiel.

The sources did not specify the type of materiel that is being loaded under strict security measures, but they indicated that the "Iran-Sadr" is scheduled to arrive at the port of Ingeniero White within the next few hours to complete its cargo with grain.

The war materiel is made up of tubes for recoiless cannon or for 120-mm mortars, according to a report published during the middle of last week by the newspaper PUNTAL.

The boxes, which were photographed by the Cordoba newspaper, have stenciled on them: "Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The possibility that the Iranian vessel is loading weapons was noted when the vessel delayed its arrival at the port of Ingeniero White. It should have arrived yesterday.

The war materiel presumably comes from the factory that Military Industries has in Cordoba, and it is possibly the cargo that went through the city of Rio Cuarto on 26 August, causing conjectures as to where it would be loaded for Iran.

The same Cordoba newspaper stresses that the seven-truck fleet loaded with munitions from the Rio Tercero factory passed through the town of Vicuna Mackenna on its way to Bahia Blanca.

World Peace Council President Stops Over

PY3008145088 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1642 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (TELAM)—Romeh Chandra, World Peace Council president, arrived in Argentina a few minutes before 1300 on his way to Brasilia, where the second international conference for the establishment of a peace zone in the South Atlantic will be held. The first conference was held in Buenos Aires in October last year.

The conference is to promote the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 40/11 urging the world military powers to rigorously respect the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, particularly by avoiding the introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction into the area.

Bolivia

Airline Drug Trafficking Case Investigated

PY3008042088 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 88 p 3

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has ordered an investigation into a package of cocaine found aboard a Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAB] plane at the Miami airport.

This was reported by Justice Under Secretary Luis Alberto Alipaz, who said the Santa Cruz district prosecutor has been ordered to open the case and to start investigations at the Viru Viru Airport of that city, and at any other place he considers necessary. Alipaz also reported that two other prosecutors from La Paz have been sent to Santa Cruz to help in the investigation until those responsible for the cocaine shipment are found. [passage omitted]

The investigation will also verify the accuracy of reports about eight previous instances of drug trafficking involving LAB airplanes. Those reports are so far totally unconfirmed by the government. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Argentina's Caputo on Treaty, Debt, Talks

PY3008220388 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1927 GMT 30 Aug 88

[By special correspondent Luis Alberto Cousillas]

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Aug (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has announced the implementation of a Brazilian-Argentine integration treaty. The treaty will include not only trade, but also the exchange of technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the purchase of jointly manufactured planes.

This announcement was made during a news conference Caputo held for local journalists. The foreign minister said that we have not negotiated the foreign debt as a bloc because we believe that each country has its own characteristics and each country has the means to achieve its own development in its own way. This is the greatest challenge to our present world, he added.

Caputo said that Protocol 22, which refers to the food industry, will be modified. He added that the topic was very sensitive and that the solution requires considerable prudence and daring. Caputo also talked about the Argentine gas that will be sold to Brazil. He said that this gas will go through the pipeline that crosses southern Brazil and will cross a bridge linking the cities of San Borja and Santo Tome.

Caputo said that the two countries will form a special commission to promote the construction of silos, the manufacture of planes, and the construction of subways. This will make our relations more dynamic, and not just commercial, Caputo said.

Caputo said that after the Argentine delegation departs today the two countries will possibly continue to negotiate, seeking to establish a diversification of quotas on products included in Protocol 22. This negotiation seeks to protect the interests of southern Brazilian producers.

Regarding the sale of gas to southern Brazil, Caputo said that there is a political decision that is more important than mere trade, because the sale of gas will imply the creation of a development pole worth nearly $200 million per year. Caputo added that the central banks of the two countries have already received instructions to broaden the lines of credit to $600 million.

Asked about President Alfonsin's statement on the foreign debt in Acapulco, Caputo said there are three paths we can follow: to not pay; to accept the laws of the market; or to make a political concession.

This is why we have tried not to discuss the topic of the foreign debt as a bloc. We believe each country has its own solution according to its own characteristics. We believe that the greatest challenge today is our own development.

During the news conference, which was closely followed by a large number of local correspondents, Caputo reiterated his answers on the topics of his negotiations. His last answer touched on the issue of Central America. He insisted that Argentina is ready to cooperate in the pacification process if the five countries involved ask.

At the end of the news conference, a local journalist asked Caputo about the possibility of becoming president of the UN General Assembly. He said: I think we are in a good position for that.

Constituent Assembly Discusses Social Security

PY3008193088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Disabled people who are unable to work will receive a social security pension. Today the Constituent Assembly members voted on social security issues. [passage omitted]

This morning the Constituent Assembly members voted on social security and education issues.

The most important decision was to maintain in the constitution the provison granting benefits worth one minimum salary to disabled people. [passage omitted]

According to the chapter of the constitution dealing with social security issues, rural workers have a right to all the social security benefits. Any person can benefit from social security as long as he contributes to social security.

Illness, disability, and death must be covered by social security.

Social security must also assist in supporting dependents of low-income beneficiaries. Social security must also provide for maternity care, destitute minors, and unemployed workers.

Monthly social security payments will amount to at least one minimum salary.

Retirement payments will be calculated on the basis of the last 36 minimum salaries, including monthly adjustments.

Men can retire after 35 years of work and women can retire after 30 years of normal work.

Details on Assembly Debate on Enterprises

PY3008144188 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] Brasilia—Yesterday the Constituent Assembly approved the text of a proposal previously submitted by Bernardo Cabral, speaker of the Constituent Assembly, that defines Brazilian companies operating with national capital. These companies will enjoy special benefits and will be protected if their activities are considered strategic for defense or for the technological and economic development of the country. This provision establishes the difference between those companies and companies that are merely classified as "Brazilian firms," which are headquartered in the country and follow Brazilian laws.

A definition of those companies is included in the chapter on economic and financial order, Article 177, clause 2. Constituent Assembly representatives rejected two amendments that proposed to delete the differences. One of the amendments was sponsored by Deputy Antonio Ueno (PFL-Parana State) and the other by Senator Roberto Campos (PDS [Social Democratic Party]-Mato Grosso State). Brazilian firms with national capital are those firms whose shares are controlled by individuals living in the country or by national public enterprises that, in practice or by right, exercise the power of decision over their activities.

The two amendments submitted by Ueno and Campos sought to broaden the definition. Ueno's amendment lost by 119 votes to 299, with 7 abstentions. Campos' amendment lost by 126 votes to 293, with 4 abstentions.

Roberto Campos, planning minister during Castelo Branco's administration and one of the most ardent defenders of free enterprise and the market economy, forecast during the 20 minutes he spoke on behalf of his

amendment—15 minutes more than the time allowed by the floor rules—that the text proposed for approval would represent "the requiem for good sense and a victory of obsolescence and dependency in an era of efficiency." Campos cited as examples the EEC, the agreements signed between the United States and Mexico, and the recent opening of the PRC economy, and he said: "Brazil would enter history the wrong way" if it approves restrictive norms when the world tendency is "to break barriers and internationalize economies."

Deputy Nelton Friedrich (PMDB-Parana State) answered Senator Roberto Campos saying that industrialized countries, such as Canada and Japan, also imposed rigorous legislation to promote the growth of their own enteprises. They implemented the same policy to protect their financial and foreign exchange sectors, Friedrich said. Leftist congressmen joined the nationalist sectors of the Constituent Assembly and the Chamber of Brazilian Firms With National Capital—made up of 15 business associations and 45 large enterprises—to fight the former minister. The lobby [preceeding word in English] of Cebracan [not further identified] worked on Constituent Assembly representatives to counteract the Brazilian Business Association, which had been working from the very beginning to delete the entire Article 177, which establishes a difference between firms with national capital and the multinationals.

Party bloc leaders agreed to postpone the vote on the second paragraph of Article 177, which establishes that the public administration will prefer Brazilian firms with national capital when purchasing goods and services.

The Constituent Assembly also approved restrictions on the government's handling of the economy, which after the promulgation of the new constitution will only be permitted in cases "of serious danger to national security or in cases of relevant collective interest, as established by law." According to the new constitution, whenever the state is banned from participating in activities proper to the private sector, it will intervene "to control and regulate the economic activity" and supervise, order incentives, and plan its development.

The Constituent Assembly confirmed its determination to grant incentives to associations and cooperatives, particularly to independent gold and diamond miners [garimpeiros], who will have priority in mineral prospecting, especially in areas where they are already mining.

Chile

Junta Nominates Pinochet as Plebiscite Candidate

Meeting Ends

PY3008182488 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1745 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] At this very moment the meeting of the commanders in chief has concluded. It is now 1345 and Air Force General Enrique Montero is now going to read a communique on the meeting.

[Montero] The commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the director general of Carabineros met today at 1200 in the Council Room of the Defense Ministry in compliance with Transistory Article No 27 of the Constitution, and they now wish to inform the public that they have reached a unanimous agreement on the person who must be ratified by the citizens to occupy the Presidency of the Republic during the period that begins on 11 March 1989.

The contents of this agreement, and therefore the name of the person who has been chosen, will be officially announced today at 1700 during a solemn ceremony that will be held in the Plenum Room of the Diego Portales Building. Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The announcement of the name of the candidate will be made known this afternoon at 1700. The ceremony is going to be broadcast over a national television network from the Plenum Room of the Diego Portales Building.

'Text' of Agreement

PY3008225588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 30 Aug 88

["Text" of agreement reached by members of the Government Junta on 30 August; read by ad hoc secretary Air Force General Enrique Montero Marx at the Plenum Hall of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago—live]

[Text] Herewith the report on the solemn meeting held by the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the director general of the Carabineros, complying with Transitory Article No 27 of the Constitution:

In Santiago, at 1230 on 30 August 1988, at the national Defense Ministry, the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the director general of the Carabineros, Messers Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Jose Toribio Merino Castro, Fernando Matthei Aubel, and Rodolfo Stange Oelckers, respectively, opened a solemn meeting with the purpose of complying with Clause No 1 of Transitory Article No 27 of the Constitution of the Republic and complying with the procedure established by an agreement reached by the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the director general of Carabineros last 12 June, which was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 14 June.

One. The opening of the meeting.

The commander in chief of the Army, General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, first in precedence according to the previously mentioned order, established in the 18th transitory provision of the Constitution, declared the solemn meeting open.

Gen Pinochet Ugarte said that the purpose of the solemn meeting was to fulfill the mandate established in Provision 26, Paragraph 1, of the transitory provisions of the

Constitution and the proceedings agreed upon by the commanders present at the meeting of 12 July 1988, which were published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 14 July, saying that:

In accordance with No 1-A of the previously referred to agreement, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros director met on 18 July 1988, as published on 25 July 1988. They scheduled for 1230 today, at the Ministry of Defense, the solemn meeting to propose to the country the person that will occupy the post of president of the Republic for the presidential term that will begin on 11 March 1989.

A copy of this agreement was submitted, by confidential note 4604 of 25 July 1988, of the ad hoc secretary, Air Force General Enrique Montero, to the secretary of the National Security Council, in accordance with Provision 1-C of the agreement, dated 12 July 1988.

Two. Designation of ad hoc secretary.

In accordance with Provision 3-B of the 12 July 1988 agreement, Air Force general of the Justice Department, Enrique Montero, is named ad hoc secretary. He will write down and authorize the act of the present meeting and the agreements and communications that follow. He accepts the position and swears to fulfill it with fidelity and reserve.

Three. Analysis, exchange of ideas, and designation.

Following the analysis of the current political situation of the country, and considering the opinions of each of those present in ascending hierarchical order, the Carabineros director, the Air Force commander in chief, and the Navy commander in chief expressed their personal opinions, and those of their institutions, and their explicit agreement to the nomination of the Army commander in chief, Captain Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, as the person that, following the ratification of the people [applause] will occupy the position of president of the Republic for the presidential period that will begin on 11 March 1989.

The commander in chief of the Army, besides thanking those concerned, has expressed his agreement to this nomination. Therefore, it is agreed that Augusto Pinochet Ugarte is the person who will be proposed to the nation to occupy the position of president of the Republic for the next presidential term, as established in the 13th transitory article of the Constitution. This complies with the 27th transitory article of the Constitution. [applause]

This designation is solemnly formalized as follows:

In Santiago, on 30 August 1988, Capt Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, commander in chief of the Army; Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro, commander in chief of the Navy; Air Force General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Air Force; and Rodolfo Stange, Carabineros director general, have agreed on the following:

In view of the provisions of the 27th transitory article of the Constitution, which says: "The commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros director general will unanimously propose and subject to ratification by the people the person that will occupy the Presidency of the Republic for the presidential term that is established in the 13th transitory article," and considering:

First. That on 11 September 1973 the Armed Forces and Carabineros, conscious of the responsibility of the defense of the physical, historical, and cultural integrity of the country, and conscious that their supreme mission was to assure, above all other considerations, that the reality and values of the country had to be safeguarded, they decided to assume the control of the country due to the deep crisis in which the country had fallen and due to the systematic and total destruction of the national inheritance.

Second. That during this historic action, the institutions responsible for national defense assumed the patriotic and essential commitment to restore the institutional system that was deeply corrupted in order to rescue the national values and traditions and promote progress according to the demands of a modern world.

Third. In fulfilling this commitment, and in order to ensure the country's recovery from the problems that justified their intervention, the Armed Forces and Carabineros created a new institutional order which was juridically expressed in the new Constitution which was approved by the people on 11 September 1980.

Fourth. The commanders decided on a gradual implementation of this Constitution to ensure a solid and stable restoration of democracy. The plebiscite now begins a process that brings into effect a new institutional order.

Fifth. This new stage of institutional consolidation will give way to a new system of government, with different foundations and characteristics in essential aspects when compared with previous constitutions and the current Constitution that came into effect in 1973. This situation will allow the Armed Forces and Carabineros to finish the work that they undertook in 1973.

Sixth. Considering that this stage of consolidation is closely linked with the fulfillment of the essential objectives of the 11 September 1973 proclamation, it is extremely necessary that the new regime takes office reflecting these original ideals. In this way they will avoid the frustration of an interruption of the implementation of their fundamental objectives.

Seventh. The fact that this Constitution is in full effect at the time the second presidential term enters into effect shows that this instrument is the most convenient way to carry on with the consolidation of the new institutional order.

Eighth. Given the aforementioned, it is recommendable that the government of the Republic be headed by the person who is best identified with the new institutional process, so that future principles and the new government institutions can be applied and can function within the principles and purposes of the Constitution.

Ninth. The compliance with these conditions will ensure good results from all constitutional principles.

Tenth. These statements are confirmed by the fact that the nomination process of the person who will assume the Presidency of the Republic for the next presidential term be regulated by the Constitution, which establishes that such nomination must be the result of an agreement among the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros director general. These are the chiefs of the forces that committed themselves to the national restoration, which was announced on 11 September 1973.

Eleventh. In order to reach the previously mentioned agreement, only the higher and permanent interests of the country must be taken into consideration, in keeping with our history, our present, and the foreseeable future, as well as with our hopes for the well-being of the people. All this should be aimed at effectively overcoming the problems that led to the intervention of the Carabineros and Armed Forces on 11 September 1973. It is therefore agreed to propose—subject to a ratification by the citizenry—the name of Capt Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte as president of the Republic for the next presidential term. [applause]

Four. Acceptance.

Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Army commander in chief, has accepted the nomination.

Five. Public ceremony.

In order to inform the nation about the agreement, a solemn public ceremony will be held at 1700 in the Plenum Hall of the Diego Portales Building, in the presence of the nominated candidate and of the commanders in chief of the Navy and the Air Force and the Carabineros general director.

His excellency the president of the Republic will be handed the document which reports this decision in order to summon the plebiscite as established by the Constitution.

Once the document is read, the aforementioned commanders will reaffirm their approval of the document and sign it. It will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and in the official bulletins of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros forces.

The original of the present document will be sent to the national file.

Signed: Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Army captain, captain general, and commander in chief of the Army; [applause] Jose Toribio Merino Castro, admiral, commander in chief of the Navy; Fernando Matthei Aubel, Air Force general, commander in chief of the Air Force; [applause] and Rodolfo Stange Oelckers, director general, Carabineros director general. [applause]

Pinochet Accepts Nomination

PY3108013688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2150 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet at the Plenum Hall of Diego Portales Building in Santiago—live]

[Text] Mrs National President of the Women's Volunteers Organization; Messrs members of the honorable Government Junta and distinguished wives; Messrs state ministers; Mr Comptroller General of the Republic; Messrs honorable former members of the Government Junta and distinguished wives; Messrs members of the State Council; Messrs generals and admirals; national authorities; representatives of political, class, and labor organizations; Mrs and Messrs Chilean people:

In compliance with Transitory Article 27 of the 1980 Constitution, the commanders in chief of the Navy, Air Force, and the director general of Carabineros gathered today, together with the one who is addressing you in his capacity as commander in chief of the Army, for the purpose of proposing to the country, for future ratification by the citizenry, the name of the person who will hold the Presidency of the nation in the next presidential period. These authorities unanimously asked me to accept the nomination for that position, in due consideration of the reasons stated in the Act of Agreement. They thus asked me, by concurrence with the pertinent act of agreement, to comply with the call demanded by the Constitution.

Therefore, in that ceremony I publicly declared that, after weighing those reasons, I accepted the responsibility implied in that nomination. Gentlemen, this is a decisive moment in the institutional process initiated on 11 September 1973. The Armed Forces and forces of order are committed to complete that process.

In this regard, I consider it necessary to submit to my countrymen some fundamental considerations and propositions. From the early days of the Republic, Chile has distinguished itself for its civic maturity and, especially, for its great devotion to freedom. These characteristics

have been reflected in the stability and firmness of the public institutions. This land has not been fertile ground for caudillos or coups. Such characteristics explain the fact that in nearly 180 years of republican life, only four instances of serious disruptions of constitutional order have been registered. This reveals the seriousness of the causes for such disruptions.

Of these, two causes can be mentioned as determining: first, the clash between a strong presidential regime, which has always been inherent to Chile, and some habits of political groups that have tried to curtail and distort the presidential regime; and second, the efforts to bring to power an ideology of pretended social transformations. The first cause was behind the Battle of (Lichay) of 1829, the revolution of 1891, and the events of 1924 and 1925. The second cause led to the episode of 11 September 1973, which was partly caused by the frustration of the presidential system established by the 1925 Constitution.

The other reason for our institutional failures was the Marxist movement which [words indistinct] on 8 September had its most important expression. In 1970, as we all know, a conglomerate attempting to implement a transition to Marxist socialism took power so as to build on Chilean soil the same communist system imposed in the Soviet Union.

Officially, Chile had the option of accepting the socialist program or suffering the revolutionary violence that occurred in Russia in 1917. This was clear warning that the political purpose of this conglomerate was [words indistinct].

The world knows what happens when communist society is imposed on countries. Our people expressed their desire for freedom against this depressive force.

The country's state of insecurity reached a point that made necessary the use of the organizations the state created to ensure its survival. This is the truth of the political situation from 1970-73. Those who do not understand this do not understand neither [words indistinct].

Gentlemen, the complexity of the situation made it necessary to face the aforementioned problems. This was a job that had to be undertaken at the same time, as if the problems were a single problem.

Democracy is nurtured by freedom, and it requires the people's agreeemnt on essential points. One benefit of crises is that the eternal values of a country are seen more clearly, those values for which we would be willing to give our lives.

The democratic majority that should rule Chile today cannot forget what brought about the 1973 reaction. We do not want people to forget the problems of 1973. If we forget we would not be facing reality and we will be building our foundations on sand. Only by recalling 1973 will the Chilean people completely and truly understand the political situation to enable them to consolidate and build new democratic institutions. In order to understand this needed agreement we must understand what the Chilean people faced in 1973.

What did the people do to save democracy? First, the democratic system did not have the necessary strength to defeat totalitarianism. Freedom could not be used to kill democracy. Then there was [words indistinct] that was not allowed to be changed to avoid the consolidation of Marxist socialism.

I considered it essential to reform the political system that was seriously corrupted due to extreme demagoguery, extreme ideologies, and the dominance of oligarchical minorities within the state branches and the courts. It was clear to all Chileans then that the full implementation of presidential [words indistinct] was necessary. This is why in 1973 there was a spontaneous resurgence of the figure of [Diego] Portales, the man who gave our republican system the strength to overcome chaos.

A clamor of all sectors, particularly of the less privileged, was then heard, a clamor for authorities that could ensure effective order and public and private peace, which was agitated by the class struggle and the social hatred primed by the Marxists. After several decades of state intervention, a socialization process, of the implementation of a Marxist agenda, the large majority revived the values that lead because of their nature, to the creation of wealth, development, and general well-being. Then, private initiative, property rights, free competition—values upheld by state actions in support of the private sector—regained preeminence.

Furthermore, this reaction made it possible for Chileans to envision the broad prospects that freedom offers for fulfilling their needs and aspirations through the free exercise of their rights. One such prospect was freedom of education, one of the areas in which the attempts to robotize society had gone too far, with plans to shape the minds of people.

Finally, I will not delve into all the reasons why this majority made possible the movement of 11 September 1973 through which Chileans rejected foreign interference, as they would do today if it were necessary. [applause]

The Popular Unity government was a most elaborate expression of a transnational doctrine that destroys the ideas of nationhood and fatherland. Because of its intent to institute a communist society and its subjection to the Soviet empire, the consolidation of the Popular Unity government would have brought about the distortion of our national character and subservience to the Soviets. That situation was undermining the very foundations of the Armed Forces, because the design was to transform them into an instrument of the plan of Sovietization.

Gentlemen, the restoration of our democracy initiated in 1973 had to start at the foundations. The 1980 Constitution thus represents a serious effort to consolidate the complex and demanding consensus that began to take shape in the final stages of the 1973 crisis. The proportions of this task of reconstruction made it necessary to divide the full implementation of the 1980 Constitution in two stages. The first stage was set in motion immediately to lay the foundations of a new institutional order of respect for the rights of people through a transitory regime. The purpose of this transitory regime was to pave the way for the final instauration of the fundamental instruments of the new institutional order. The second stage, putting behind the transitory regime, will seek to ensure the full operation of the fundamental organizations of the state and the substantive laws of the new institutional order. This will require an appropriate definition of situations and institutions that are not yet in place. It will call for the implementation of new norms, which, to the extent that they pose new challenges, will require that we break inertia, resistence, and overcome inexperience—as demonstrated by our constitutional history.

We should ask ourselves if this arduous task can be carried out, from the high position of government, by people who not only refused to participate in the writing of the 1980 constitutional rules, but openly stand against them, announcing that the first thing they would do is to immediately revoke the 1980 Constitution and replace it with one that is alien to the principles supported by the consensus of 11 September 1973. In the event of an abrupt and inopportune change in the governing of the state, the natural culmination of the ongoing political process would be thwarted or seriously distorted. History teaches that such a situation might lead to a dangerous period of instability.

The Republic's institutional strength would not have been possible without the implementation of the 1933 Constitution, the guiding principles of which we uphold.

The government established by the 1925 Constitution, on the other hand, failed and resulted in an anarchic rule by political parties and, in the end, refused to relinquish power.

This explains the importance of the decision made by the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the director general of the Carabineros. The basic concept behind this decision is that, for the sake of continuity, the implementation of the new institutional process should be conducted by those who participated in its beginning and those who share the criteria that inspired it.

Gentlemen, we are now beginning a new phase of our republican life. As I said last 11 March, we will have a new government with characteristics and basic objectives that will substantially differentiate it from the former one and also from the 1973 [words indistinct].

The task of materializing this new phase will be mainly the duty of the president of the Republic and the National Congress, in their capacity as true protagonists of our political life.

Basic aspects of these two state powers have been reorganized regarding the previous institutional process. As a consequence, these two powers will have a new organization, function, and relationship.

Ladies and gentlemen, the consolidation phase that we are beginning will demand a new approach to resistance opposed by two great causes of the crisis that culminated on 11 September 1973. On the one hand, (?many preach) that we have still not freed ourselves of the destructive and [words indistinct] presence of fascism in all its forms. The purpose of this ideology and the empire that upholds it have not ceased in their attempt to attain their unwavering objective of reverting the defeat of those who ruled until 1973. Therefore, they are determined to act with the freedom that their lack of morality allows them.

Therefore, no Chilean should lower his guard before this threat and let himself be captivated by the rhetoric of utopians who, through their ideological war, have been at the service of international Marxism, the apparent Soviet reforms, and renewed socialism.

The concrete developments of our recent and current political life, as well as those of our continent, should prevail over these threats of stagnation. In addition to this threat is the practice of revolutionary violence with its subsequent torrent of death and destruction, following the best style of the implementation of Marxism in the Soviet Union in 1917.

Neither is it understandable that a Chilean be deceived by the fallacy that the categorical rejection of international Marxism should be replaced by an irresponsible undertaking of [words indistinct] democracy.

The no-less deceitful argument that this government's policy is wrong because Marxism has not been defeated in Chile despite the number of years since 1973 cannot be accepted as an excuse to surrender. This argument does not make sense if one takes into account that no country in the world has been able to defeat this ideology, which has been spreading since last century, or neutralize the war threat that a power that emerged 70 years ago represents.

What they can assure with patriotism and with clear concepts is that the will to fight Marxism exists in Chile. A political system that seeks to transform Chile into a materialist and atheist society, dependent on the USSR or on any of its colonies, will not be allowed here. [applause]

The Armed Forces and forces of order are clearly aware that their mission in this regard is not negotiable.

On the other hand, it is also evident that the defects that were typical of our political and partisan life have not been entirely overcome. Many sectors maintain their same objectives, methods, and practices that led our political system to failure.

These sectors were not capable of seeking creative methods for a renewed political life, to the disappointment and perplexity of those who for reasons of age did not witness or live during the events of the past.

They were also not able to overcome that [words indistinct] dynamics which is trying to reverse in the face of pluralism, but which only reflects the attitudes of [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] of these characteristics reveals a purifying evolution of the political spectrum which requires a longer time than these [words indistinct].

This is why in its first term, the National Congress will have to play the role of founder and guide of a very valuable component of democratic life: a healthy partisan spirit.

Ladies and gentlemen, in order to consolidate the restored aspect of the executive and legislative branches, the new institutional order requires a challenge for both in the simultaneous exercise of their powers.

They must both make an effort in this new constitutional order, which will soon be enforced.

In order to make the democratic presidential system become a reality, in respectful and mature harmony with the legislative branch, it is convenient that whoever becomes president, be in [words indistinct], such as he who is addressing you, represent a [words indistinct] concept.

Those who are convinced of the need for a strong institutional congress must be able to carry out their congressional duties with all the attributions granted to them by the Constitution.

The coexistence of both political points of view is the great challenge of the new institutional order. This coexistence should be jointly exercised by the authentic representatives of each point of view.

If we can take advantage of this circumstance, we will have made progress in overcoming this nearly 200-year-old paradox, which, as we have already said, is capable of cruelly interrupting the Chilean institutional system.

If we succeed, we will really be giving birth to a vigorous and courageous restored democracy, to (?repel) the foreign and internal ideological threats which have besieged democracy and forced its collapse.

All the multinational political proposals for a consensus, which have been widely upheld for this next political term, are merely attempts to overlook reality.

This demonstrates a lack of will or an absence of courage to fully reconcile the two factors that have wrongfully clashed [words indistinct] contradicting our history.

I am convinced that true peace and the plural coexistence of our society will only become stable, with unchangeable foundations, if we manage to emerge victorious in this common endeavor.

Ladies and gentlemen, the people of Chile cannot allow the failure of this decisive stage of walking toward a full and restored democracy. This democracy will set the identity, liberty, and fate of our people and of future generations.

The full democracy that is approaching, therefore, represents a new challenge for all. It will demand self-improvement from all of us; it will demand adaptations and rectifications to create a new style of political coexistence.

The president of the Republic who is speaking to you, aware of his responsibility, has decided to accept, and reaffirms, that he is the first to be fully convinced of these demands, and he hopes that all Chileans will also be. [applause]

To achieve these realities and permanent values, all people of the fatherland must be united. Only in this manner will the country's political life become an instrument capable of leading Chile through the paths of the progress, harmony, and security our restored institutional system seeks. With the help of God we will be able to achieve these goals. Viva Chile. [applause]

Pinochet Announces 5 Oct Date for Plebiscite

PY3108001788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet from balcony of La Moneda Palace to crowd gathered at Constitution Plaza in Santiago—live]

[Text] Dear countrymen, dear friends: [crowd shouts: "Pinochet"] In accordance with Transitory Article 17, we Armed Forces commanders and the Carabineros director general met today to nominate the citizen who will be responsible for guiding the Chilean destiny during the next period.

By a unanimous decision, I was nominated to perform this task. [applause] I have accepted the nomination. Now we have the plebiscite ahead of us.

I only want to say a few words to those who are listening to me. [applause, shouts]

First, I want to thank the commanders in chief and the director general of Carabineros for having nominated me. Then, I want you to be aware of the significance of this nomination.

In the first place, the government that will be inaugurated on 11 March 1989, which will be nominated by the people, will conform its actions to this principle: to govern with those governed. [applause]

Here, if I govern, you are governing too, [applause] because you and only you represent the Chilean people.

We will continue to implement our programs. [crowd chants slogans] We will continue with our huge social plans because we have to help our brothers who have lower incomes. [applause]

We must continue to promote freedom by fully enforcing the 1980 Constitution, because it belongs to all of us and it is giving us the type of freedom and democracy all Chileans want. [applause, crowd shouts: "Pinochet, Pinochet"]

The transitory article of this Constitution that will expire on 11 March 1989 will give way to a new institutional system which, as I said earlier, will enable us to live in freedom, with the assurance that those advocates of totalitarianism will not set foot on our land. [applause, shouts]

I want to ask you to have faith, to join us in our struggle for achieving victory of the yes vote on 5 October of this year. [applause]

Gentlemen, we have left the most difficult segment of the road behind us. We should now move forward to keep our nation on a high standing, with sovereignty and freedom and, above all, deserving the respect of all other nations. [applause]

If I am elected president of the Republic by the people, I will devote the rest of my life to serving my people and Chile [applause] because I love Chile and I am ready to give my life for it, as I have already proven. [applause]

Thus, we will continue to struggle and will continue to move forward on this path to promote the good of our fatherland. Viva Chile! [applause, shouts]

Vote Date Decree Signed

PY3108013388 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] A few minutes ago Alberto Cardemil, Interior Ministry under secretary, revealed the date of the plebiscite. He said the president has already signed the respective decree.

[Begin Cardemil recording] I want to announce that today the president signed Decree No 1224 announcing the plebiscite for 5 October 1988. The decree has been sent to the National Comptroller's Office and will be published in the official newspaper tomorrow.

This decree therefore makes the date of the plebiscite official. The plebiscite will be held on 5 October. On that date all Chileans will have to express their opinion on the designation that the commanders in chief and the Carabineros director made today. [end recording]

This was the announcement made by Alberto Cardemil. The president signed the decree announcing the plebiscite date this afternoon. The electoral registration process is thereby closed.

Reaction to Pinochet Plebiscite Nomination

Official: Situation Normal

PY3008152588 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1511 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Interior Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil has said that the internal situation is perfectly normal all over the country, adding that activities are going on as usual and that the entire nation is awaiting the decision by the board of Armed Forces commanders and the Carabineros director on the candidate for the upcoming plebiscite. Cardemil said that the people can rest assured that the government will preserve their security and that to do so it will resort to the powers established by the Constitution. Such powers, he said, will be used in a moderate manner to control possible violent actions.

Anticandidate Rally

PY3008161488 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Several women's organization have expressed their support for the day of rejection of the plebiscite candidate, who will be appointed this afternoon, announced Maria Rozas, a CUT [Central Labor Union] council member and representative of the teachers' association.

[Begin Rozas recording] We will begin at noon with what we have called the candidate drive. We have already announced where it will take place. We are calling on women and on representatives of several social organizations to participate in this drive. However, we are basically calling for the participation of the [words indistinct] and on the so-called ordinary people who somehow want to express their rejection of the candidate's nomination tomorrow. [end recording]

Among the women sponsoring this drive are Maria Antonieta Saa, a member of the Women for Life organization of the Women Teachers for Democracy and the Novote organization; Berta Belmar, a national council member for the Party for Democracy, PPD, and a

member of the Group of Twenty-Four (Grupo de los Veinticuatro); and Coty Silva, a member of the Neighborhood Women Movement [Movimiento de Mujeres Pobladoras].

The women leaders have charged that the municipalities are forcing their employees to voluntarily [as heard] attend a rally at Constitution Plaza today to support the candidate who will be appointed for the plebiscite.

The Single Command for the No Vote [Comando Unitario del No] in Lago Ranco has made a number of charges against the Lago Ranco mayor, Natalia Alvarez, who is becoming directly involved in the pro-government political campaign, despite the appropriate instructions issued by the Chilean Attorney General's Office banning public officials from participating in the electoral campaign.

According to the Single Command for the No Vote, the Lago Ranco mayor has sent a letter to the Lago Ranco neighbors inviting them to cast a huge yes vote.

The letter includes a form at the bottom, which the addressee must fill in with his name, tear off, and send to the yes vote command. To this end, a postage-paid envelope is enclosed.

The Single Command for the No Vote concludes its charges by expressing its hope that this type of attitude will be abandoned by public officials. The command also calls on the Lago Ranco residents not to let themselves be intimidated.

The Metropolitan Teachers Council [Consejo Metropolitano de Profesores] has charged that Nunoa municipality officials have pressed teachers working at municipal schools in Nunoa district to attend a rally scheduled for today at Constitution Plaza, across from La Moneda Palace, to support the candidate who will be appointed today by the Armed Forces commanders in chief and by the Carabineros' director.

These charges have been made by Jaime Gajardo, the current metropolitan teachers association head, who pointed out that the instructions to attend were issue by the Municipal Education Corporation [Corporacion Municipal de Educacion].

[Begin Gajardo recording] The Municipal Education Corporation has instructed the directors, who, in turn, have instructed the teachers and all the corporation employees to attend a rally tomorrow, a rally at Constitution Plaza, to support the candidate who will be nominated by the Government Junta. [end recording]

Jaime Gajardo added that the measure is more serious because it is apparently also being taken in other districts of the metropolitan area.

Gajardo explained that he is reporting beforehand the pressures being exerted on more than 2,000 employees working in Nunoa district in order to prevent those pressures from being successful.

Police Break Up Protest

PY3008190888 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Excerpts] About 1,000 youth participated at noon today in a demonstration on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue to repudiate the military regime and the candidate to be named for the plebiscite.

At noon about 300 youths, in answer to a call by the Youth Movement for the No Vote, gathered in Plaza Baquedano to hold a peaceful demonstration. The youths, who distributed thousands of anti-government pamphlets, were cheered by people on the street and in passing cars. [passage omitted]

While the demonstrators were in Plaza Baquedano, the police only observed them. Then the youths marched peacefully toward downtown on the south sidewalk of the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. [passage omitted]

The youths marched about 10 blocks, from Plaza Italia to Paraguay Street, and hundreds of people joined the demonstrators. When the march arrived at Paraguay Street, the police repressed the demonstrators with water cannons and tear gas. Tear gas was thrown to about 1 meter from reporters. An undisclosed number of people were arrested, including (Pablo Yeguer), leader of the Youth Movement for the No Vote.

Bus Burned

PY3008201988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] This is a last minute report:

Incidents have just taken place near the Plaza Italia where a bus of the Fuente Alto line was set on fire. The bus driver, who was slightly injured, was taken to the burn section of the first aid post.

At the same time a group of demonstrators knocked down some trees in the area, hoping to block the traffic flow.

1 Dead, 364 Arrested

PY3108033688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0240 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Santiago, 30 Aug (EFE)—At least 1 person died, 14 were wounded, and several hundred were arrested during violent incidents that took place today in Santiago and other Chilean cities after the appointment of General Augusto Pinochet as sole candidate for the presidential plebiscite.

The clashes between supporters and opponents of the military regime that has ruled the country for the past 15 years took place sporadically for more than 8 hours, especially in downtown Santiago. By the evening the clashes had become very violent.

Radio reports this evening announced the death of 15-year-old Fredy Palma, who was reportedly shot by a group of people in a vehicle.

The young boy's death was later confirmed by EFE at the El Salvador Hospital, where he was taken after his death.

In Santiago, a group of opposition demonstrators started to voice their opposition to Pinochet's appointment at the very moment, at noon, in which the Armed Forces commanders and the director of the Carabineros were meeting to select the name of the candidate who will be subject to a plebiscite on 5 October.

The incidents, at first isolated, became more violent at the end of a demonstration in support of the government held after Pinochet's election was officially announced.

Once the demonstration started in front of La Moneda Palace, headquarters of the executive branch, militants of the extreme rightist "Fatherland and Liberty" movement engaged in fistfights while Army infantry soldiers and Carabineros intervened with water cannons and "jeeps" equipped with tear gas bombs.

An official report tonight said 364 people were arrested and 14 people were wounded during the violent demonstrations. At 2000 (0000 GMT on 31 August) an unremitting "banging of pots" was heard throughout Santiago. The demonstration was organized by the command of political forces that oppose Pinochet.

EFE witnessed that the "banging of pots" was widespread throughout greater Santiago. In some places roadblocks were set up and set on fire.

Many people gathered in the streets to bang pots or metallic objects and shout slogans against Pinochet's government.

Radio stations reported that in Valparaiso, 120 km west of the capital, where Pinochet was born 73 year ago, a column of university students clashed with Carabineros (militarized police), who arrested 34 people. Four others were slightly wounded.

In Concepcion, 550 km south of Santiago, opposition demonstrators clashed with security forces. Four people were wounded, including two Carabineros.

Radio stations also reported on incidents at the end of a demonstration against the government in Coihaique, in the Eleventh Region.

Colombia

Border Cooperation Agreements Signed With Peru

PA3008153388 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Aug 88 p 5-B

[Excerpts] Colombia and Peru haved signed border agreements after a meeting of the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty's mixed commission. The agreements state that several sectors will be developed to benefit the two nations.

The commission analyzed the development of areas such as science, technology, telecommunications, fishing, national parks, commerce, civic and military activities, roads, fuel policies, marine science, and botanical and zoological studies.

In addition, a document called the "Plan for the Overall Development of the Putumayo River Basin" was also approved by the aforementioned commission. The two countries will try to develop human, technological, and scientific resources in that area. The two countries agreed to conduct a pilot program to develop fishing activities in the Amazon and Putumayo Rivers.

In the economic area, it was agreed to make common efforts and to create working groups to benefit all communities. [passage omitted]

The commission agreed to work jointly in hydrocarbon exploitation with the contribution of Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] and Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency]. This plan will be turned into an international cooperation program. To attain that goal, the hydrocarbon potential of the Napo and Putumayo Rivers must be assessed beforehand. [passage omitted]

Areas between Leticia [in Colombia] and Caballo Cocha [in Peru] will be linked through a communications network along the border, a plan already approved by the mixed commission. [passage omitted]

Ecuador

Government Report Discusses 'Fiscal Disaster'

PA3108033388 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The government has announced that there is a fiscal disaster. The government reported that the public deficit totals 490 billion sucres, which is equivalent to almost half of the government's total expenditures. According to the Finance Ministry report, the nonfinancial public sector's 172-billion sucre deficit has yet to be financed.

The state's financial deficit totals 262 billion sucres, and revenues are only expected to amount to 355 billion sucres. Other institutions with serious financial problems are CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] and INECEL [Ecuadorean Institute of Electrification], which have deficits totaling 82 billion sucres.

Servicing the foreign debt requires 180 billion sucres in public expenditures, which total 1 trillion sucres. The report adds that deferred foreign debt payments amount to 36 billion sucres. These figures are significantly higher than those forecast by CONADE [National Development Council] in its report to the National Congress, which anticipated a public deficit of 321 billion sucres and a state budget deficit of 61 billion sucres. The Central Bank bulletin reports that as of May there was an accumulated fiscal deficit of only 5 billion sucres.

Peru

APRA Cajamarca Headquarters Damaged by Bomb

PY3008040788 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The APRA headquarters in Cajamarca was the target of a bomb attack at 0530 on 29 August.

The bomb destroyed the entrance door and seriously cracked the walls of the old building. It also damaged the building facade. Cajamarca police are searching for the responsible terrorists, who after some time have once again brought unrest to the population of (Alcumbe) town.

The APRA headquarters is on block No 4 of Amalia Puga Avenue.

Guyana

IMF Agreement Reportedly Reached; Not Signed

FL2908151288 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 27 Aug 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 27, CANA—The Guyana Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have already reached agreement on a fund programme for Guyana but the signing of the agreement is being delayed by a "legal technicality," the CATHOLIC STANDARD has claimed.

"The IMF agreement is in place. Its terms are already agreed. All that is left is the signing," the weekly paper, published by the church, said.

"Before this is done, however, Guyana must comply with a legal technicality.

"It must first pay its debt to the IMF, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank Amounting to U.S. 185 million dollars" the paper reported in its August 28 issue.

The paper did not name any sources for its information. It said that in order to pay its debts, the Guyana government must find a creditor or creditors willing to lend the required 185 million U.S. dollars to provide bridging finance.

The standard said that as soon as the agreement is signed, Guyana would be entitled to draw down from the IMF some U.S. 115 million dollars and this amount could be paid to the creditors leaving a balance of U.S. 70 million dollars—an amount which Guyana needs some source to provide.

It noted that Finance Minister Carl Greenidge recently led a joint Guyana, World Bank, IMF team to Japan and Western Europe seeking financial help but failed to get the bridging finance needed though the results of the trip were reportedly encouraging since there are now prospects of balance of payment support and investment funds.

Referring to a forthcoming trip to New York and Washington (September 4 to 14) by President Desmond Hoyte, the CATHOLIC STANDARD said that while in Washington, Hoyte will be trying to obtain the necessary bridging finance for the IMF programme.

The Ministry of Information had announced that while in the United States, Hoyte will meet with among others the heads of the IMF and the World Bank but gave no indication as to whether he will also be meeting U.S. administration officials.

According to the CATHOLIC STANDARD, Hoyte will also be travelling to Canada and on his return journey, he will stop over in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. It said the main purpose of Hoyte's visit to North America will be "to meet with U.S. administration and with the Canadian administration."

It said that in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, Hoyte will discuss the rescheduling of Guyana's debts with the two states.

Briefs

Forestry Pact With Cuba

Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 25, CANA—Guyana and Cuba on Wednesday signed a 1.5 million U.S. dollar contract under which the Guyana forestry Commission will supply Cuba with sawn timber, the state-owned "CHRONICLE" newspaper said. The first shipment under the agreement is scheduled to be made in October. The paper also reported Forestry Minister Dharamdeo Sawh as saying that a new 2 million U.S. dollar forestry complex is now being established on the Corentyne in Eastern Guyana, and that a 2 million dollar (one guy dollar—10 U.S. cents) shipment of steel and wire rope for use by loggers and sawmillers arrived from Venezulea recently under an existing line of credit between the two

countries. The forestry complex will include sawmilling facilities, a wood treatment plant, and a plant to generate electricity from wood waste. It should be completed over a two year period by Haniff Sawmills Ltd, a company set up by a Guyanese family which has decided to return home and invest. [Excerpt] [*FL2508195088 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 25 Aug 88*]

Suriname

Debt Restructuring Agreement Signed With Brazil

FL3008200988 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Suriname and Brazil yesterday signed an agreement for the restructuring of the country's debt to Brazil. The agreement was signed for Suriname by Central Bank President Henk Goedschalk and the director of the Inland Revenue Department, Rudy Bram, in the Brazilian capital, Brasilia. Both officials left Suriname last Thursday for Brazil together with Finance Minister Soebhas Mungra for the [words indistinct].

Under the agreements, the obligatory short-term repayment to Brazil has been converted to loans which are (?refundable) in 15 years with a 5-year grace period. Furthermore, an agreement has been reached whereby arrears in repayment to Brazil will be spent over a period of 4 years with a 1-year grace period. Minister Mungra is expected in Suriname tomorrow.

National Assembly Discusses State Council Bill

FL3008194088 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] Yesterday the National Assembly discussed the draft bill on the State Council in a closed-door session. During the meeting the Assembly also appointed a commission of rapporteurs led by Assembly member (Reuben Doichmuer). Our newsroom was informed by deputy clerk of the Assembly Mr (Hoplo) that the house wants to round up the question of the State Council before September 12.

The State Council is one of the important organs laid down in the Constitution. It will consist of representatives of political parties in the National Assembly, the trade union movement, the business sector, and the military authorities. The State Council, which (?will advise) the president on national issues, will be presided over by the president of the Republic.